

I N D E X

S U P P L E M E N T

OF THE

C A L C U T T A   G A Z E T T E

FROM

J A N U A R Y   T O   D E C E M B E R

1 8 6 5 .



Calcutta:

BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

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SUPPLEMENT  
OF THE  
CALCUTTA GAZETTE  
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# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be referred to as heretofore.

### Further Report on the effects of the Cyclone of the 5th October in the Districts of Howrah and Midnapore.

From C. F. MONTRESOR, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 169, dated the 23rd November 1864.)

In continuation of this Office letter No. 160, dated 6th instant, I have the honor to submit, in original, two Reports just received from the Magistrates of Howrah and Midnapore on the subject of the damage caused by the late Cyclone, which give further information than that already furnished.

2. I purpose proceeding this day to inspect the part of the country in which the distress appears to have been the greatest in this Division, and to ascertain what arrangements can be made for the providing of water in those parts where the tank water has been injured.

3. I would mention that the baling out of water from the tanks before means are discovered for replenishing them appears to me as ineffectual a measure as would be their excavation, which, I am aware, in those parts invariably terminates in the water percolating through the soil for several months, even years, before the tank will hold.

From E. C. CLASTER, Esq., Magistrate of Howrah, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 525, dated the 15th November 1864.)

In continuation of my letter No. 501, dated 28th ultimo, I have now the honor to submit a Report on the effect of the Cyclone of the 5th ultimo in this District generally, and the loss of life and destruction of property which it caused therein. Annexed are a Report and enclosures, in original, on the same subject from Mr. King, District Superintendent of Police.

2. The loss of human life shewn in the Returns furnished by Mr. King is very large; excluding the ten persons belonging to the Town mentioned in my previous Report, not fewer than 1,965 human beings are reported to have perished during the storm. I confess that this loss of life, large as it is, falls considerably short of what I had feared might have been expected to have occurred, considering the suddenness, intensity, and manifold forms of the danger to which the inhabitants of that part of the District which has suffered most were exposed, and the utter inadequacy to the occasion of any protective means at their disposal.

3. Take the case of the Village Koosberiah quoted by Mr. King in the 4th paragraph of his Report, which case cannot have been a whit worse than that of many others further to the south, and therefore even more exposed to the dangers which proved so fatal to the inhabitants of Koosberiah. On the day of the storm these unfortunate people were naturally sheltering themselves in their houses from the wind and rain, without warning (not that that would have been of much use, for how were they to escape,) the deluge came upon them not, as Mr. King learned from the survivors, by any gradual rising of the flood, but instantaneously as a gigantic wave or wall of water. This wave appears to have come up the river simultaneously with the change of the wind from the east to south-east and south, and was probably caused by the occurrence of that change at or about the turn of the tide from ebb to flow. However that may be, we know that the heaviest gusts of wind occurred at the time of the change in its direction; these gusts not only blew down the houses upon their unfortunate inmates, air being in the most imminent danger from the flood, as hurled a number of large peepul and other trees on the top of the fallen houses; it cannot be wondered at if few escaped from such perils. Mr. King's suggestion that the ruins of this and other villages similarly circumstanced should be left

\* Already published in the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of Wednesday, the 7th December 1864.

until the weather is fair again, present and then burnt appears to be a good plan.

6. I believe from all that I can learn that the stress felt in this District was confined mainly to a short period immediately succeeding the day of the flood when the survivors were in so many instances left without food and shelter for the time. Those who found themselves in this position left their own part of the country and removed to villages lying further inland, which the flood had not reached, and there they found temporary support. Mr. King's Report shews that in those villages there was a lack of means of subsistence; indeed in Oolooberry itself, severely as it suffered, he found rice selling at Rupee a maund less than the Calcutta price.

7. That the inundated part of the country was thus temporarily deserted by its surviving inhabitants for the sake of relief to be found elsewhere is undoubted; indeed it is owing to this fact that my Report has been delayed; those who then fled have only now returned, and until they came back it was impossible to ascertain in any manner—satisfactory or other—the number of those who had perished; even now we cannot be quite sure that the whole of those who are reported as missing have actually lost their lives. However that may be, it appears from what I have learned that distress for want of the necessities of life was as a rule short-lived, and that means of relief were not long in being found.

8. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government that some at least of the Native landed proprietors in the District were not unmindful of their duties on this occasion; among them I would prominently mention Baboo Heera Lal Seal, the proprietor of a portion of the Mundul Ghant Parganah, who, as you will observe from Mr. King's Report, sent large, and, what was more to the purpose, prompt assistance to the sufferers on his property. I have learnt that other Zemindars have also contributed aid, and that it is probable that remissions of rent on some of the Estates will be very large; this indeed is almost a matter of necessity, but the mere announcement on the part of the Zemindars of their intention to remit is calculated to be of much service.

9. You are aware that very soon after the occurrence of the gale a Committee was formed in Calcutta for the purpose of raising subscriptions and relieving the sufferers by the storm. Immediately on hearing of its formation, I addressed a letter to one of the chief promoters of the scheme, bringing the case of the inhabitants of the southern part of this District to the notice of the Committee, and asking for a share of relief for them. This letter was read at the first Meeting of the Committee, and as soon as possible afterward supplies were landed and a depot formed at a village near Fort Mornington by the Officers charged with the distribution of the Committee's bounty; the Police were directed to assist the Superintendents of the depots in such manner as might be required.

10. I am happy to learn from Mr. King's Report that, with the exception of the tract of country actually swept by the inundation, the crops throughout the District appeared to be uninjured and to have a promising and healthy look; those in the Shampore and the southern part of the

Oolooberry Police Divisions were of course destroyed. Shampore Division comprises all the country between the Hooghly and Damodar rivers in the lower part of their course and the Hooghly, the Oolooberry Division adjoins it on the north. The position of these parts of the country rendered them specially liable to danger from such a flood as rushed up the Hooghly on the day of the storm, and they suffered accordingly. The embankments, sufficient to protect the country at ordinary times, were on this occasion utterly useless; they were overtopped, breached, and more or less destroyed, and the country then lay at the mercy of the flood. It was devastated, but its destruction was in all probability the salvation of Calcutta. Had the volume of water which flooded the lower country been forcibly retained in the bed of the Hooghly until it reached the point at which the embankments cease, the destruction of Calcutta could have been almost inevitable. Great as has been the damage done, it is very small as compared with what might have occurred had the flood not found vent for itself in the lower parts of the river; as the case stands, it is so far satisfactory to learn that, beyond the tract of country exposed to the direct action of the flood, the crops have not suffered from the storm.

9. The same may be said of the cattle; the loss in this description of property within the abovementioned tract was very heavy; it was hardly possible indeed that any should escape; much, however, of the loss actually suffered in the District will not fall upon its inhabitants. As explained by Mr. King, a large number of the cattle destroyed by the flood were animals en route from Midnapore and other Districts to the Calcutta market, and only temporarily deflected in or passing through this District.

10. In the 10th paragraph of his Report the District Superintendent of Police notices one result of the storm which has doubtless attracted the attention of all whose duty it has been to consider the extent and nature of the damage caused—that is, the injury done to the tanks from which the inhabitants draw their supply of drinking water. This injury has been caused in two ways: *first*, by the number of trees and quantity of leaves and branches blown into the tanks and allowed to lie there and rot; and *second*, by the water left in them after the subsidence of the inundation. The want of good water is undoubtedly one of the most serious evils which could befall a District in this country, and as such should, if possible, be remedied without delay. I think that a portion of the funds at the disposal of the Relief Committee should certainly be applied to the purifying of the tanks, and to the protecting of them as far as possible from the effects of any future storm.

11. I do not deny that there are difficulties in the way of carrying out this recommendation. The purification of the tanks can only be effected in one way, *i.e.* by baling them out and removing all the decayed and decaying trees and vegetation now lying in their beds; the water in them would thus of course be lost, and as it is positively injurious to health its loss would be a gain, but the difficulty would be to find good and wholesome water to supply its place; in many parts of the country this unwholesome fluid is the only water to be had, and if it is thrown away,

what are the people to do until the tanks fill again? Then again the protection of the tanks against similar catastrophes in future could only be effected by clearing all their banks of trees, and by raising mounds of earth around them to such a height as should ensure their safety from an inundation of salt-water. Supposing that funds are provided by public liberality, has the Government the power to authorize the doing of this work? If they are not, can the Government compel the proprietors to do it themselves? If these difficulties could be overcome, the work of purifying and protecting the tanks in the tract of country exposed to the danger of inundation is one to which attention might well be devoted; there can be no doubt that it would be one of the most beneficial that could be undertaken.

12. In the 13th paragraph of his Report Mr. King remarks upon the returns made by the Police of the estimated value of property destroyed, that they are not to be trusted. I need hardly say that they must be accepted with the largest possible allowances; the total amount of loss in this District is set down in them at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs; it may have been so; it may very possibly have been more; but that we can say positively about it is that we have no certainly accurate idea as to what it was.

From A. SMITH, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.—(No. 127, dated the 10th November 1864.)

ON the 9th October last I placed before you a brief account of the effects of the late Cyclone on the District, with the promise that it will be supplemented by a more complete Report when I had fuller information before me. I have since sent you my diaries, and have given you information as I received it from time to time, and though I am not even now in possession of such full details as I should like to communicate to you, I do not think it advisable to delay longer the submission of the promised Report.

2. METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES.—Notes were taken of the storm as it proceeded at Midnapore and Contai, at the first place by the Civil Surgeon, and at the latter by the Executive Engineer. These notes, which will be of interest as exhibiting the meteorological features of the Cyclone, are appended to the Report along with an account given by a Sub-Overseer in the Department of Public Works of what occurred near Kookrahatty, in the Pergunnah of Dordoomuan. From the descriptions of the storm given me, I could say that the centre of the Cyclone passed from Kowally to Tumlook. The storm wave, of which mention will be made below, appears to be the accumulation of water forced towards the centre by the action of the wind as leaves are compelled to the centre of a whirl wind. It was probably aggravated in its effects by the fact that the calm centre moved in the same direction as the tide, but it does not seem to have been in any way associated with a bore, and the tide appears to have generally set in for sometime before the storm wave came.

3. LOCALITY AFFECTED.—The northern and western parts of the District were not much affected. At Gurbetta but little storm is said to have been felt, and no damage is said to have

been done to the Police stations of Satbona, Bheempore, Govdbullupore, Dantoo and Dehaisore. At Keshpore, Narainghat, and Rochnaupore the damage was slight. At Midnapore itself the storm was violent, and all over the eastern part of the District it has

4. Loss of life.—The loss of life due to the violence of the storm itself and to ordinary casualties arising therewith is comparatively small. At the Police Stations comprised in the Sudder Division of Midnapore only thirty-three such deaths have been reported. From Contai and Tumlook the information of the number of deaths formally reported has not been received, but as such report would not, under the enormous loss of life known to have occurred there, be any guide to its real extent, the circumstance is immaterial.

5. The vast destruction of life and property which occurred in these two Sub-Divisions, and specially the latter, was due to the extraordinary height of the storm wave which rose high above the embankments and inundated the country for many miles inland.

6. The sea coast from the Soobunreekha to the Russulpore and the banks of all the rivers and khals in the south of the District are girt by embankments which are required to protect the country from the spring tides, and which have of late years been elevated at a great expense to ward off the inundations brought by storms like the present, by which it was devastated in former times, but which it has escaped since 1834.

7. The main embankment is the great sea dyke of Hidgellee extending from the Soobunreekha to Shamchuck on the western bank of the Russulpore. Along the greater part of this portion of the coast the storm wave did not attain to any extraordinary height. At Raneah on the west, and Mohorumpore on the east of the Solamohan, it attained only the height of four and a half feet above the country level, and about a mile below Raneah it succumbed to that of the ordinary spring tide. As it approached the Russulpore its height increased. At Joonpore it was eleven feet six inches, and at Dowlatpore thirty feet three inches. At Shamchuck, which is some distance up the river, it was eleven feet only.

8. From Bhograie adjoining the Soobunreekha to Runkota and on to Beerkool there was no storm wave. From Beerkool to the Solamohan the sea broke over the embankment at only two or three places, where it was low, but between the Solamohan and the Russulpore there were four or five breaches.

9. I have not personally seen that part of the country except so far as it is visible from Contai and the road thence to the Russulpore Ferry, but Baboo Krishnapsad Ghose, who has been towards Gopalpore, reports that he found most of the villages apparently deserted.

10. The salt-water seems to have more or less spread over all the country on the south of the Sand range of Contai from the Russulpore to the Solamohan and to some extent. On the north from the breaches in the embankment between Dowlatpore and Russulpore. The tide was passing up the Russulpore topped the Hasnah embankments on the Seepaie and Balaghiae, and the country was also to some extent flooded by them, and the crops near them were evidently suffering therefrom, though when I had tasted the waters were found to be entirely fresh.

11. It was, however, in the tract between the Russelport and the Rupnarai that the worst effects of the storm were felt. The storm wave rose higher than it did on the coast below the Russulpoor, and the embankments having opposed to them the waters of the rivers only are much lower than those of Haldigellie, which were designed to resist the violent storm in the Bay.

12. These embankments were every where topped by the waters. At Cowkally and Kedgeree, where last stations have been taken, the waters were found to have risen to a height of thirty feet six inches over the country level, being six feet four inches at the former, and four feet three inches at the latter Station above the crest of the Hooghly face. From Bhograo on the Russulpoor to Ghur Chuckerbereah, eight miles above Kedgeree, I have gone along this embankment. There are large breaches here and there, and for its whole length the earth-work has been washed away to a most serious extent. The dam closing the Koonjopore Khall had disappeared, except the stakes, against which a corpse white from decomposition was jammed. The sluice at the Khollakhalle had all disappeared, except the buttresses, and the Tangrakhalle had also been laid open. The drainage waters were receding rapidly through these channels and some of the breaches in the embankments.

13. The waterline in the interior of the embankment was strewed with dead cattle. Between Bhograo and Kedgeree there must have been more than 100 of them. It is singular, though the loss of human life throughout this tract is known to have been excessively large, that no corpses were found in this position.

14. Along the low road by which I went from Ghur Chuckerbereah to Balleaghata I counted several, and on the twelve miles between Balleaghata and Kookrahattie as many as seventy-two.

15. The loss of life through the whole tract from the Russulpoor to Kookrahattie has been very large, but specially so above Kedgeree. Between Kedgeree and Kookrahattie we saw no one who had not lost large numbers of his relatives. The Police of the Kedgeree Station have knowledge of 1,585 deaths throughout formally reported to them. The people of Goonghur estimate their loss at three-fourths of the population, and So. " " " " " Prodhian, the Naib of Dorodooman, says that in Mr. Collector Bayley's time he estimated the population for that Officer at 15,000, and that he numbers the survivors of the inundation at 5,000. As the population of a locality so notoriously prosperous must have much increased since Mr. Bayley's time, this gives a very serious estimate of the loss; whatever may be thought of it, it is certain that the proportion of lives lost to population has been very great. A case of dacoity from the neighbourhood of Nundeegepan had been committed to the Sessions with thirty-two witnesses. The Police have reported that only two of them are forthcoming, and though I have ordered further enquiry on the point, the circumstance may be noted here even though eventually it may be found that the missing thirty are not all been lost.

16. That Mr. Botellho, Post-Master and Honorary Magistrate of Kedgeree, with his family, had all been carried away I have already informed you. With the exception of Mrs. Botellho, their bodies were all recovered and buried, but her

remain have, I regret to say, not been found. One is said to have worn on her person at the time of her death jewellery to the value of Rupees 2,000, which is, I fear, the explanation. But little of Mr. Botellho's property has been recovered. The Police did not behave well, having all bolted. Their Station had been washed away, nothing remaining but a few inches of sticks projecting from the ground. The bazar, and seemingly most of the people in it were swept away also, still their desertion of their charge when the inundation had receded and their presence was peculiarly required to inspire confidence and give protection was not creditable. The Police of Sootahatta also left their jurisdiction, and the District Superintendent has put them on their trial. The Assistant Superintendent of Contai acted with promptitude. He sent out an Inspector and a party of Police specially to recover Mr. Botellho's property and maintain order. The Inspector instead is said to have compounded with the people for not searching their houses, and has also been sent up for trial in what seems *vide facie* to be good grounds. The result of these trials will be intimated to you hereafter.

17. From Kookrahattie up to Tumlook the loss of life is believed to have been much less serious than it was below Kookrahattie and at Tumlook itself. At the latter place only about twenty deaths were formally reported to the Police, but the number of ascertained cases within the Municipality is 436.

18. In the Panchkoorah Police Station the formal notices amounted to sixty-six, but this number was less than the deaths known to have occurred at Koelah only. Nowhere, however, does there seem to have been any approach to the wholesale destruction found in Goonghur, Dorodooman, and the lower part of Mysudul.

19. CROPS.—Beyond the track inundated either by salt or fresh water owing to the unusual height of the storm wave, the crops present a very promising appearance, and offer every prospect of an abundant harvest. Had the Cyclone occurred in May or April, the productive powers of the land wherever the salt-water extended would have been destroyed for the next three years. At the present season the large volume of fresh water poured into the bay during the rains diminishes greatly the saline power of the waters on the coast. The land besides is soaked with fresh water, and therefore less liable to be impregnated with the salt-water poured over it than it would be in the dry months, while the large quantity of fresh water already spread over the country mixing with the tidal water as it extended inland reduced its saline properties. The compelling power which created the storm wave, ceased when the centre passed, and the change in the direction of the storm too carried off the flood from a great portion of the land very quickly, and so the damage done, though very serious in some places, is fortunately very much less than I at first feared, and probably nowhere will any evil consequences be found to ensue except to the crops now in the field.

20. It is satisfactory inasmuch as it tends to confirm this view that even the growing crops have been nowhere injured, except where the waters have not been drained off, and where they would certainly have been injured had the waters been entirely fresh.

21. In Majnamoota and Baleejorah flooded by the breach at Dowlupore, Baboo Krishna-persad Ghose thinks the injury done to the crops trifling, if any. In Kalindee Balsye, Bhograie, Khaleessa Bhograie, and Goomesh the early sown crops had escaped, but those sown later or the Amun Fisul, as the Natives describe them, were injured.

22. In Kalindee Balsye a portion of the embankment, being comparatively very low, was surmounted by the storm wave in the Peechabunny Khall (Solamohan), and the sluice gate at Kashmalee having fallen down, and those at Jugo Mohun Cheek and Mania not having been opened in time, the water remained stationary for a few days.

23. In Bhograie, Khaleessa Bhograie, and Goomesh some injury has been sustained from the flooding of the Bhograie and the Dhuunghatia Khall, a channel leading into the Peechabunny, the sluice gates over the Sonamoye Khall having sunk down and thereby obstructed the drainage. Ten or eleven days after the inundation these gates were set right, but the water had in the meantime done its work. In some of the villages comprised in these Pergunnahs the crop is still standing. The Deputy Collector estimates the anticipated loss in Kalindee Balsye at one-eighth, and in these three Pergunnahs about one-fourth.

24. A more minute examination of Paharpore will be made, but on my way to Contai I found it flooded, and to some extent damaged by the waters of the Balagharia, as mentioned above in the last paragraph.

25. Turf Erinch Narovamoota, Pattaspore, and Jullmoota are said to have suffered and will be examined immediately, but they have not yet been seen by any Officer.

26. In Kusba Hidgellee and Turf Beesseean I found the crops which ought to have been still green of a darker color than natural, and shewing the yellow leaf without the grain. Even the peasantry could not say how much injury had been sustained; as they adjoin the embankment which had been well breached, and through the breaches and sluices of which the waters were very quickly drained off, it is probable no great harm has been done. They will, however, be watched as they approach maturity and the result reported to you.

27. In Goonghur their appearance was much more unpromising. They were still swamped with water and presented, though in a greater degree, the other features noticed in respect of Kusba Hidgellee. On examining the stalks no ears were found, and the peasantry said that they did not expect that more than one-fourth of the ordinary harvest would be obtained.

28. In Dorodoomnan it was still worse. Near the embankment the crops were uninjured. Gradually, however, on proceeding into the interior they became worse and eventually disappeared altogether. I do not think that more than a very small portion of the crops of this Pergunnah will be saved.

29. The Huldee and the Roopnarain flow pretty nearly parallel from Panchkoorah on the one side, and Koelah on the other, until they join the Hooghly, and the country seems to have been flooded by both until above Tumlook, and by the latter as far as Koelah Ghaut.

30. Between the mouths of the rivers is Dorodoomnan already mentioned. Above are the

lands of the Mysadul and Tumlook Estates, and of Kasseejorah. I have said that the tops of Dorodoomnan were most injured in the interior. The drainage of the country follows the laws which usually prevail in alluvial plains. The banks of the rivers are the highest part of the country, and the slope from them is to the interior from which the water is drained off by the khalls. It follows, therefore, that the interior is longest covered by water, and I apprehend that along the middle portion between the two rivers the loss will be great. Above the line between Koohattee this region has not yet been examined. Mr. Dickens has seen and reported favorably on the crops along the embankment and into the interior along the Banka as far as Mysadul, but the localities most likely to be injured have not yet been seen. Near Koelah I noticed some slight injury. Between Tumlook and Panchkoorah the flood waters had spread over the whole of Tumlook and a great part of Kasseejorah. The crops, when I saw them, were swamped with water, which was being drained off. Mr. Ducas, the Executive Engineer of Tumlook, who has passed by that route at a later period than I did, is of opinion that the one-third of the crops between Tumlook and the old Zemindaree bund which passes the Jatemkoor Bungalow has been lost but that between that and Panchkoorah it is uninjured.

31. GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE.—The consideration of this subject naturally follows upon the description of the crops. No formal application for remission has yet been made by any Zemindar or farmer, though in the Hidgellee Khass Mehals some of the Ryots have petitioned that the farmers should be directed to concede them this indulgence. The condition of these Mehals is very peculiar. It was because of their liability to inundations of this nature that they were not permanently settled at the time of the decennial settlement, and it was on account of the inundation of 1834 that the settlement then recently made with the Zemindar was transferred to farmers. The farming settlement will expire in 1273 and the Zemindaree settlement in 1274. The farmers have long held the leases on easy terms and merit no special indulgence; but as the Estates will, at an early period, come under resettlement, it may be a question how far it may be for our own interest to concede such indulgences as may be required to induce fyshe cultivators to supply the place of those whose lives have been lost in this unusual calamity, and to enable the survivors again to set in earnest to the cultivation of their fields. The only Mehal to which I would be disposed to advocate indulgence of this nature on the information now before me is Dorodoomnan.

32. The Dewan of Mysadul informs me that his master will not be able to meet his next January kist, and, considering that the whole of his Estate has been inundated, that about three-fourths of his tenantry in Coomghur are supposed to be drowned, and that the crops there and in other parts of his Estate are certainly injured to a serious extent; there is no doubt that he will find himself in difficulties and that it may be necessary to grant him some indulgence in time. I do not think it will be requisite, or that it would be advisable to give him any remission, and I will not support any request for grace even unless it be shewn me to be absolutely necessary.

33. PUBLIC PROPERTY EMBANKMENTS.—The most serious loss to the State has been in the Embankment Department. I have already noticed the portion between Kedgerree and Ghur Chuckerbarra, and the combination of the line up to Japooloa Chuck is, I am informed, in the same state as the portion below, and I have little doubt that the farther section lying to the south of the Huldee has been very seriously injured also. I know it was breached in some places.

34. From Baleaghata round Doroodoomnan and up to Koelah the injuries sustained are very severe. Between Tumlook and Koelah about five miles of the embankment from the Soudigga Khall to the Chutturdeega sluice have been washed almost entirely away. Above Koelah little damage has been done. To put the embankments into order again will require all the available labour of the next two years, and the cost to the State will be very large.

35. It will, however, be necessary to erect them to such extent at least as will exclude the tidal waters during the highest spring tides. It appears to me to be impracticable to erect such embankments as will withstand the storm wave of cyclones, except at enormous outlay, and I think, after the experience of Hidgellee, where the embankments expressly designed for this purpose have, in the first storm, been found ineffectual, (though it is notorious that the height and violence of the storm wave on that part of the coast was less than above,) all such embankments will be viewed with suspicion. These calamitous visitations appear from experience to occur only after long terms of years. To erect embankments to withstand them, which are of no use except when a storm occurs and then give way is to have no return for our outlay. It is different, however, with embankments necessary to protect the country from inundation by the ordinary action of the tide. These must always be maintained if cultivation is to be carried on at all, and repairs to the extent needed for this purpose must at once be made.

36. SALT.—The next great loss to the Government is in its Salt Revenue. At Narainpore, Russulpore, Kaleenugore, and Kristonugore the Golahs have been all blown down. At Russulpore the former Golahs having been burnt the condition of the surface of the salt protected it and little, if any, damage has occurred. I saw this Golah on my tour, and the Intendant's estimate of the salt in stock seemed to me to be correct. At the other Golahs of the Hidgellee Agency—Kaleenugore, Kristonugore, Ramnugore, and Pooreeghat—the Salt Agent cannot inform me of the probable damage done. At the Narainpore Dépôt, in the Tumlook Agency, the computed loss amount to maunds 1,07,045, and the value of the Golahs destroyed is Rupees 18,190. The Statement supplied by the Salt Agent exhibiting the loss is annexed. I would, however, remark that he has valued the salt at its selling price which the real loss to Government is only the cost of manufacture and protection. The revenue which is superadded to give the selling price will be derived from other salt, but the actual loss to Government will exceed a lac of Rupees in the Narainpore Golahs alone.

37. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Within the range of the cyclone few buildings—public or private—escaped without some injury. Masonry buildings stood, as was to be expected, best; but it can

scarcely be said that any public buildings have escaped uninjured within the range where the cyclone was violent. Out of about thirty-three inspection Bungalows under the Executive Engineer of Hidgellee only fr. — Dajpore, Dowlupore, Fecchah, Runkotah, and Bagraie—are habitable, the rest being unroofed and otherwise injured. The Bungalows from Koelah and Panchkoorah to the Beogly in the Division of the Executive Engineer of Tumlook are, with the exception of Gewakhally, in the same state. The Police Stations at the following places have been injured as stated below, and the estimated cost of repairs where known to me is given:—

	Estimated Cost of Repairs.
	Rs. As. P.
Debrah, slight damage ...	270 0 0
Panchkoorah, seriously damaged ...	419 0 0
Tumlook, entirely down, site barely traceable .....	540 0 0
Dasspore, unroofed ...	152 0 0
Keshpore, a wall down and thatch injured .....	60 0 0
Subung, a complete ruin ...	102 0 0
Harreh, ditto ditto ...	253 0 0
Muslundpore, ditto ditto	460 0 0
Sootahattah, ditto ditto	25 0 0
Bhugwanpore, all fallen down ...	170 0 0
Pattaspore, ditto ditto ...	308 0 0
Kedgerree, washed away, only a few sticks remain .....	250 0 0
Nugwan, much injured ...	155 0 0
Narainghur, trifling damage	Nil.
Dantoon, damage slight	49 0 0
Contai, unroofed ...	400 0 0
Roghoonathpore, slightly damaged ...	51 0 0

38. No other Stations have been injured but Mynah, Nurghat, Sonakhallee, and several other outposts have been destroyed.

39. The Sudder Distilleries and Excise Offices have been damaged as follows:—

	Estimated Cost of Repairs.
	Rs. As. P.
Midnapore, damaged severely ...	132 0 0
Hidgellee, Excise Office all down, Distillery three walls down ...	300 0 0
Panchkoorah, Distillery all down; Excise Office much damaged ...	150 0 0
Dantoon, damage slight ...	15 0 0

40. At Tumlook the Deputy Magistrate's Cutcherry and Residence were unroofed and the walls injured. The Moonsiff's Office, the School, the Hospital, and the Verandah of the Dispensary were down. As there was a proposal to transfer the Head-Quarters of the Division to Panchkoorah no permanent arrangement will be made until orders have been passed on this proposal.

41. At Contai the Agency House, which serves as the Residence and Office of the Deputy Magistrate and Office of the Executive Engineer, was disfigured, and some of the windows injured, but no damage of any serious nature was sustained. The Lock-up was also down, but from the appearance of the locality the storm was evidently less severe there than at Tumlook. The beautiful Kassarena trees, which formed the chief ornament of the Station, were thrown down or broken. Indeed, trees have been thrown down or broken wherever the storm extended, and in many places,

as at Contai, their loss has deprived the localities of much of their natural beauty.

42. ROADS.—The roads have only suffered from the storm where they were affected by the inundation, and old consolidated roads have even there suffered comparatively little. The new road from Jharessug to Barkowich has been nearly half washed away; and the line between Corail and Nurghat has, it is said, suffered seriously. Between Koelah and Panchkoorah some of the metalling of the Trunk Road has been washed off. Near Dewleah about half of the road between Narainpore and Tumlook has disappeared.

43. TELEGRAPH LINES.—From Debrah to Tumlook and from Contai to Kookrahattee via Kedgeree the wires and poles were almost entirely down. The Midnapore line has been erected, but when last I saw it the wires in many places hung so low over the road as to be a source of danger to travellers, and I have addressed the Department on the subject. On the other line I could not see that anything had been done to it; when I went along it some property pertaining to the Department lay at the Russulpore Ferry, which should be removed to a safer position.

44. PRIVATE PROPERTY.—I have already mentioned the effects of the storm on the crops; second to the loss or that head is the loss of property in houses and cattle. After the account given of the different public buildings within the range of the storm you will not be surprised to learn that the huts of the peasantry have suffered largely. At Panchkoorah, Pertabgunge, Nugwan, and many other places the houses were thrown down by the wind alone, but within the track inundated by the sea and rivers this evil was much aggravated. Few houses indeed resisted the combined strength of the wind and water. In Tumlook within the Chowkeydaree union only twenty-seven out of 1,400 houses are said to have remained standing. This place was in the centre of the Cyclone, and may therefore be supposed to have had to endure the strongest of the gale. At many other places, however, the houses were in a similar state.

45. Wherever the inundation spread the loss of cattle was large. I should say that I am certainly not under the mark in computing the entire loss in the District at from forty to fifty thousand head. Wherever the loss of life has been large the loss of cattle has been so also, and, except in some few instances, it is attributable entirely to the inundation.

46. DISTRESS REQUIRING RELIEF, EXTENT THEREOF, AND NATURE OF THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED.—Nowhere except in the localities submerged by the inundation does anything like distress exist. There too the country has long been noted for its prosperity as an agricultural tract, and the tenantry were previously comparatively well-to-do. The survivors have lost many of their relatives, their houses, their cattle, and much of their other property. Still few are left without the means of again setting themselves up in life. The destruction of the cereals in store

and the loss of their other property subjects them to temporary hardships, and these may be aggravated by the loss of rops in the worst parts. The necessity for relief appears to me to be temporary and the pressing want is food. The construction of their houses is an item essential to their comfort, but fish are plentiful, and the crops now in the field, whatever may be the supply of grain, will soon yield plenty of thatch. The general complaint made to me on my tour was the high price of salt, caused apparently by the destruction of local stores. That must pretty well have removed itself ere now. The prices complained of were from 2 to 2½ annas a seer. Fresh water too ought to be available. It was found near Kedgeree, and at Ghur Chuckerbereah I replenished my own supply. I do not think the complaint regarding it likely to be of long duration. Food alone is immediately required. I met Mr. McNeile at Kookrahattee, gave him the information I had collected, and pointed out to him the localities at which Depôts for relief were most required, and except that I think one might be placed at Banka for the relief of the interior of the Mysadul Estate I do not know that I would now add any to those proposed to him, which embraced the coast from Kookrahattee round to Baleaghata and from Bassolee Chuck on the other side of the Huldee to the Russulpore Ferry.

47. The aid required will be only temporary. The labour needed for the embankments and for the works of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company will be a boon to the population, and will employ and support them when they do not find it more profitable to return to their agricultural labours, and it will be more agreeable to every one who would be a deserving object of charity so to earn his bread than to receive it gratis. Immediately after the Cyclone subscriptions were collected in Midnapore, and the provisions purchased from the proceeds were sent along the Oolooberriah road and to Tumlook to be sold to those who could buy, and distributed to those who could not. Supplies to the extent of Rupees 1,000 were also sent to Tumlook from public funds for sale; but, excepting in keeping down the exorbitant rates charged by the Mohajun, I cannot say that any real good was done thereby. In truth the Deputy Magistrate who applied for them on the plea that the people were starving for want, found, when he got them, that the Mohajuns had anticipated him, and that it was difficult for him to dispose of them so as to cover the expenses incurred, a result which, though Government may sustain some loss by the transaction, seems to me to be rather satisfactory than otherwise. I have not yet received the accounts of these supplies, but I will inform you of them hereafter.

48. SANITARY REMARKS.—It is satisfactory to have to state that up to this time (10th November) the fears entertained of pestilence from the decaying animal and vegetable matter spread over the country have not been realized, and I sincerely trust that this additional calamity may be warded off. The Municipal Committee of Tumlook took prompt action so far as that town is concerned, and on my last visit I was happy to find that the bodies of men and animals which on my first visit polluted the atmosphere, had been cleared away; the decaying thatch and other vegetable

matter with which the streets were covered was being rapidly removed; and that the houses were gradually resuming their former appearance. A slight outbreak of cholera had occurred, but it had fortunately disappeared. It is also said to have appeared in one village, Aziatollah, in the interior of Mysadul. Details are not given. I have directed that all bodies and carcasses on the public thoroughfare be removed at the public expense, and I have requested the Sub-Divisional Officers to use all their influence with the landowners to induce them and their tenantry to bury or burn those found in the interior, and I have addressed them also personally on the subject. It is true the period when the bodies were most offensive has passed, but nevertheless they continue still a source of serious danger to the public health where left exposed, and though during the cold season this danger may be latent, it is probable that in the hot weather, which a few more months will bring about, it will, unless measures are taken in earnest to avert it, shew itself in a manner which will seriously punish the neglect.

49. To these measures my best attention will be given, and I hope they may be successful.

#### APPENDIX A.

THE morning of the 4th of October was close and cloudy; towards the afternoon a chilly damp breeze arose from the north-east, bringing with it heavy low hanging clouds. At 11 p. m. the night was dark, air perfectly still, and small rain was falling. At about 2 a. m. of the 5th October a fresh breeze sprung up from the north north-east, which soon stiffened into a storm, blew in strong gusts, and was accompanied with rain; it then veered round to the north-west, when it assumed the character of a hurricane. This was about 7 a. m. Between 8½ a. m. and 10½ a. m. it raged in its greatest intensity, blowing in furious gusts, and attended with heavy rain; branches were broken off from trees and thrown a distance away; windows and doors were either blown in or smashed; thatching of houses were partly or wholly carried away, and trees—large and small—were uprooted. Some trees thirty or forty years old were destroyed. The hurricane began to abate from about 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. it was blowing a stiffish breeze accompanied with little rain. The rain ceased at about 3 p. m., and heavy low hanging clouds were being rapidly carried away to the south-east; between 9 and 10 p. m. a light wind had set in from the south-west, and

there were left only few detached white lofty clouds.

The fall of rain during the hurricane was four and a half inches.

(Sd.) E. C. BENSLEY.

#### APPENDIX B.

DEENONAUT BHATTACHAREE, Sub-Overseer, left Gungakhallee on morning of 4th instant, Tuesday, for Kookrahatee. Day was cloudy and slightly stormy. At 9 p. m. the storm blew with increased violence and was accompanied with rain, and continued increasing to 9 a. m. of the following day, the 5th instant. At 10 a. m. some of the fir trees in the garden attached to the Gazepore dismantled Bungalow with the roof of Office room fell by the force of the wind and the store-room was levelled to the ground, kitchen roof also fell in half an hour after, and all the teak doors and windows in store were being blown away. The 5th instant was the fifth day after the full moon. The last day the bore is felt during full moon is the third day after the full moon. The flood tide set in at Kookrahatee an hour earlier, but no bore came with it. It was half an hour or so after the tide made that the storm wave passed up the river. The Baboo had taken shelter in the Office room at Gazepore, but when it became roofless, he had to seek shelter in the village close by. This village is situated on higher land than our Bungalow compound. The water in the field adjoining this village began rising at a little past 11 a. m., and rose to between six and seven feet about that land by ½ after 12 o'clock. The wind was then blowing from direct east. But it changed direction at about 3 p. m., when the water began to subside. At about 7 p. m. the ears of paddy began to appear, i. e. between 3 and 7 p. m., the field water had subsided about three feet. The storm was felt greatest at 11 a. m., wind changed to south at 3 p. m., and to west at 6 p. m.; wind abated at 8 p. m. Sky became clear and stars were visible. At 8 a. m. of the 6th there was half foot of water in field near the abovementioned village, but it thoroughly subsided by the morning of the 7th.

(Sd.) A. SMITH.

*The 22nd October 1864.*

## APPENDIX C.

Number of Golahs.	Year of manufacture.	Quantity of Salt stored in Maunds.	Deduct Quantity delivered up to 3rd October 1863.	Balance on the 4th October 1864.	Deduct probable Quantity lost by the storm.	Balance.	Value of the deficient Salt as per Column 6, at Rs. 399 per 100 maunds.	Value of the Golahs destroyed.	Total of Columns 8 and 9.
		Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
P	1267-68 S. S.	55,859 0 0	.....	55,859 0 0	23,859 0 0	0 0 0	1,31,107 6 7	650	1,31,757 6 7
5	1268 S. S.	13,542 0 0	.....	13,542 0 0	8,542 0 0	5,000	34,082 0 3	750	34,832 0 3
6	1269 S. S.	14,703 0 0	.....	14,703 0 0	7,703 0 0	7,000	30,734 15 6	560	31,294 15 6
14	1268 S. S.	47,92 23 3	34,267	12,625 23 3	9,825 23 3	3,000	39,204 1 0	760	39,364 1 0
20	1269 S. S.	23,079 0 0	.....	23,079 0 0	11,079 0 0	12,000	47,796 3 5	475	48,271 3 5
29	1269 S. S.	20,087 0 0	9,050	11,037 0 0	4,037 0 0	7,000	16,107 10 1	575	16,682 10 1
30	1269 S. S.	31,600 0 0	.....	31,660 0 0	15,600 0 0	16,000	62,244 0 0	575	62,819 0 0
32	1269 S. S.	36,500 0 0	.....	36,500 0 0	16,500 0 0	20,000	65,835 0 0	670	66,505 0 0
2	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	850	850 0 0
3	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	650	650 0 0
4	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	850	850 0 0
7	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	610	610 0 0
8	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	370	370 0 0
Q	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	370	370 0 0
10	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	470	470 0 0
11	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	470	470 0 0
13	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	570	570 0 0
15	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
16	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	475	475 0 0
17	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	475	475 0 0
18	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	525	525 0 0
19	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	475	475 0 0
22	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	760	760 0 0
23	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
24	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	620	620 0 0
25	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
26	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	670	670 0 0
28	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	575	575 0 0
31	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	760	760 0 0
33	...	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	760	760 0 0
	Total	2,43,362 23 3	43,317	2,00,045 23 3	97,045 23 3	93,000	4,27,111 13 10	18,190	4,45,301 13 10

(Sd.) P. DICKENS,

\*Officer in charge of Narainpore Depôt.

TUMLOOK SALT OFFICE,  
The 24th October 1864.



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

#### Report on the State of the Salt Market during the Second Quarter of 1864-65.

From T. BRUCE LANE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 1181, dated the 14th December 1864.)

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following Report A. GROTE, Esq. on the state of the Salt market during the second quarter of 1864-65:—

2. The quantity of Government Salt sold Mds. under Rowanahis August ..... 21,885 issued by the September ..... 28,930 Board amounted October ..... 11,915 to maunds 61,860 Total ..... 61,860 as shewn in the margin, giving

a monthly average of maunds 20,620, or about maunds 17,500 less than the previous quarter's average, and maunds 23,614 less than the average of the corresponding quarter of 1863-64. This falling off in the sales is attributable probably to the great decrease in the price of the Liverpool Salt.

3. The sales of Government Salt from the Ghosery Gorahs amounted to maunds 1,100 against maunds 2,085 in the previous quarter, and maunds 14,200 in the second quarter of 1863-64. The sales at Tumlook aggregated maunds 46,800 against maunds 90,565 in the last quarter, and maunds 1,02,175 in the second quarter of 1863-64; while those in Hidgeleeq amounted to maunds 13,960 against maunds 15,775 in the previous quarter, and maunds 8,982 in the corresponding quarter of 1863-64.

4. The sales of Excise Salt during the quarter under review aggregated maunds 8,625 against maunds 11,835 in the previous quarter, and maunds 8,720 in the second quarter of 1863-64.

5. The quantities of Salt which have been dispatched into the interior of the country *via* the border Chowkeys of Ballikhal up the Hooghly, and Goraghut *en route* to the Gora, and by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways are shown in the following comparative Statements:—

PERIOD.	Quantity of Salt which has passed Ballikhal up the Hooghly	Quantity of Salt which has passed Ballikhal up the Hooghly	Quantity of Salt which has passed Goraghut <i>en route</i> to the Gora.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1862-63	10,78,389	.....	3,625
" 1863-64	12,06,548	.....	300
" 1864-65	11,72,018	.....	4,350

PERIOD.	Quantity dispatched by the East Indian Railway.	Quantity dispatched by the Eastern Bengal Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1862-63	99,435	.....
" 1863-64	93,350	1,860
" 1864-65	1,16,272	4,112

[ 12 ]

Importations and Clearances of Sea-imported Salt during the quarter are shewn comparatively in the following Statement:—

Kind of Salt.	SECOND QUARTER OF 1862-63.		SECOND QUARTER OF 1863-64.		SECOND QUARTER OF 1864-65.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	6,97,269	10,43,921	13,25,804	12,37,056	16,25,385	15,15,086
Foreign Kurkutch	4,40,393	2,93,264	5,51,978	3,02,955	4,15,843	1,72,460
Indian ditto	3,52,038	2,87,939	3,79,233	2,84,123	3,34,656	2,84,527
Ceylon ditto	.....	3,150	.....	10,550	.....	.....
Total	13,59,700	16,28,274	22,57,015	17,84,684	23,75,884	19,72,073

Both importations and clearances, it will be seen, are steadily improving. The apparent falling off in the importations of Indian Kurkutch in the quarter under review, as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1862-63 and 1863-64, is doubtless attributable to the cyclone of the 5th October last, the effects of which upon the Ships entering the Harbour—many of them with Salt on board—were very serious. Thus in October 1864 the importations from Bombay (which supplies the largest quantity) amounted to maunds 35,240 only, against maunds 66,010 in October 1863; while those in the first and second months of the second quarter of 1864-65 were severally maunds

48,134 and 1,52,977, against maunds 68,478 and 65,853 in the first and second months of the corresponding quarter of 1863-64.

7. The Board desire especially to notice this improvement in the importations of Indian Kurkutch into this Province, as the consumption of the country must, now that the manufacture on account of Government has ceased, be supplied by importations from other ports, the local Excise manufacture being very limited. The following Statement will shew the quantities of Indian Kurkutch Salt imported and cleared during the periods stated:—

EXPORTING PORTS.	1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Importa-tions.	Clearances.	Importa-tions.	Clearances.	Importa-tions.	Clearances.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<b>FIRST QUARTER.</b>						
Bombay	96,088	2,02,658	87,325	1,35,615	2,24,990	1,90,675
Kurrachee	10,952	21,650	16,333	2,24,020	...	...
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	38,624
Madras	...	57,446	5,000	27,920	69,249	76,186
Covelong	...	...	...	12,276	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	37,150	...
Total	1,07,040	2,81,754	1,08,658	2,32,831	3,31,339	3,04,885
<b>SECOND QUARTER.</b>						
Bombay	1,77,795	1,60,630	2,00,341	1,77,886	2,36,351	1,32,226
Kurrachee	27,972	13,500	14,972	15,867	7,336	...
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	24,856
Madras	80,377	1,08,429	73,972	37,546	64,092	1,27,445
Covelong	60,094	2,950	39,472	2,84	...	...
Coringa	5,800	400	...	...	...	...
Ennore	...	...	...	...	25,677	...
Coconada	...	2,030	42,316	...	...	...
Pondichery	...	...	8,160	...	...	...
Total	3,52,038	2,87,939	3,79,233	2,84,123	3,34,656	2,84,527

8. The shipments of Liverpool Salt appear, from published Market Reports, to have been in

July 1864	...	Tons	14,487
August "	...	"	11,085
September "	...	"	11,216
October "	...	"	11,794

Total—Tons 48,582—or Maunds 13,22,510

9. The price of Liverpool Salt, which in the beginning of August last stood at Rupees 52, fell in the second week of that month to Rupees 45 per hundred maunds. It fell further to Rupees 40 about the 15th, but rose again about the 25th to Rupees 45, and continued there until the end of the month. Throughout September and until the 4th October it fluctuated between Rupees 45 and Rupees 55, and on the 17th October (the cyclone having meanwhile damaged a large quantity of Liverpool Salt) it stood at Rupees 65, but fell to Rupees 58 in a day or two, where it remained fixed until the close of October. Madras Kurkutch, which in the beginning of August was selling at Rupees 45, fell to Rupees 40 in the second week, but rose again to Rupees 45 towards the close of the month. It so continued until the first week of September, when it fell to Rupees 40. On the 17th of October it stood at Rupees 38, but, unlike the Liverpool Salt, instead of falling, went up to Rupees 45 about the 24th October.

10. The quantities of Salt available on private trade at the several Madras Depôts on the first day of each of the three months of the quarter

under review, and the corresponding quarter of the two previous years, are exhibited below:—

DATE.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1st August ...	10,54,050	10,12,086	5,97,584
1st September ...	11,38,402	6,56,978	6,11,984
1st October ...	8,34,988	6,08,689	6,11,863

11. In concluding this Report, I am directed to explain that its submission has been delayed on account of the Board's desire to make special allusion to all the damage done by the cyclone of the 5th October last (which occurred during the quarter under review) to the several Depôts and Salt Ships in the harbour. The detailed information called for by this Office has not, however, been yet received, and it being inexpedient to delay this Report any longer, a separate Statement of the injuries caused by the cyclone, as called for in your letter No. 5285, dated 26th ultimo, will be hereafter submitted.



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.*

### Papers relating to the Settlement of Yeodo and Shillong.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY HOPKINSON, Agent Governor General and Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,--(No. 15, dated the 13th October 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to submit a draft of Rules for the grant of waste lands at Yeodo and Shillong drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, as desired by Government, and to which I solicit that immediate sanction may be given.

2. I wished to compare these Rules with some of those that have been enacted for the regulation of the Hill Stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but I have been unable to procure a copy of any of them, and meanwhile time presses, and I consider it would be far preferable to pass Colonel Haughton's Rules as they stand than to run the risk of losing another cold season in attempting to improve them.

3. A more detailed survey of Shillong and Yeodo than that made by Mr. Barclay was also to have been undertaken by the Topographical Survey Department and the plan of it submitted to Government, and it was another reason to delay pushing the question of allotments until such a plan had been prepared; but the Topographical Survey party have

\* Since this was written I have ascertained that they do not intend doing anything at all.

that they intend to begin doing anything before the end of this year, and I think we should lose more than we could gain by waiting for them any longer.

4. It is now just three years ago, within a month or so, since Major Rowlett was ordered to proceed and make Shillong his Head-Quarters, and the little cottage he then built is still the only building in the place.

5. Meanwhile a great many people are ready and willing to begin building at Shillong, and have been lately urgent with Major Liver and me to give them sites, and loudly complaining of the delay and difficulty about obtaining them. Had been permitted to make allotments, as my predecessors here at Cherra were, the Station of Shillong might possibly ere now have been an accomplished fact, and a dozen houses have been up by this time, and such progress would have compensated for any mistakes the Local Authorities might have fallen into from having been left to make their own arrangements.

6. Colonel Haughton left the definition of the area of the allotments blank in his Draft Rules. I have assigned ten acres as a maximum area, following what, I am told, is the rule at Murree. The allotments cannot all be of the same size, or even of the same shape, that is, all in compact squares or blocks, owing to the very unequal hilly nature of the ground. On some sites two acres would give more really available space than five or six acres in another, and the boundaries of the allotments must be governed by the natural contours of the surface. A large house and offices will also want more land than a small one, but the maximum area of ten acres will only be granted at the discretion of the Local Authorities, and in cases where it may comprehend only one eligible site, which, from the nature of the ground, may not admit of more reduced limits being fixed for it.

7. Colonel Haughton did not fix any price at which the lots should be sold, but I have inserted an upset price of Rupees 50 per acre, understanding that to have been the price fixed for land at Murree. It has been a great doubt in my mind whether I should not have fixed upon a higher-upset price.

8. I have retained a proposition of Colonel Haughton to give parties the option of leasing the land instead of buying it outright, but I would not myself wish to see the proposition adopted. I think there is no necessity for it, and that

the Government will do better to sell outright only once and for all. The Cossyahs are very fond of selling their lands for annuities, but I do not see why we should imitate them.

9. Major Briggs, Superintendent of Works, is now on the Shillong and Yeodo Road, and if I could get an early answer to this communication, has promised me his assistance in marking out a sufficient number of allotments to satisfy any present demand, and so that they will not interfere with roads or sites that might be required for any public works, buildings &c., &c. I think if I could get Major Briggs to mark me out some few lots, I would have them put up to auction and sold in anticipation of the orders of Government to meet the views of the more eager of the applicants who are anxious to commence building immediately. It is of so much consequence to make a beginning, and the taking up a few lots and putting houses on them would at once bring the Settlement into vogue.

10. There is very little land of the description put by Colonel Haughton in his fourth class, viz. "lands containing the property of the original owners of the soil," but of which the territorial sovereignty has been alone transferred by the Mooleem Rajah to the British Government. Some of this land has been already privately sold, and the rest will be probably also purchased by private persons hereafter. I believe that there are not a hundred acres altogether of it, and that the Cossyah owners are holding it on in the hope of making a good sale hereafter, in which, I trust, they may succeed.

#### *Rules for the grant of Lands at Shillong.*

THE new Station in the Cossyah Hills, though including land heretofore appertaining to several villages, will, for official convenience, be called Shillong.

Four descriptions of land are included within the limits of the Station :—

1st.—Lands purchased by Government reserved for public purposes.

2nd.—Lands purchased by Government available to private parties as building sites.

3rd.—Lands purchased by Government unsuited for building, but available to the public for rent or purchase for cultivation and other purposes.

4th.—Lands containing the property of the original owners of the soil.

The sovereignty of the Government over the whole of the lands ceded by the Rajah of Mooleem is complete, with this only exception that the single private owner of land within the boundary shall not be taxed in respect of that land so long as it is retained in his own hands.

Rule 1.—All unreserved land suitable for building purposes shall be divided into lots with a maximum area of (10) ten acres and sold to the highest bidder at or above the upset price of Rupees 50 per acre, or let, at the option of the highest bidder, at a ground rent, to be fixed hereafter, equivalent thereto, for a term of ninety-nine years.

Rule 2.—Lands, whether sold or let for ninety-nine years, will be liable to any Municipal taxes which may be imposed by order of the Government or any Municipality hereafter established with the consent of Government, in accordance with Rules sanctioned by the Government.

Rule 3.—Building sites if unoccupied by good and substantial buildings of a description to be approved of by the Officer whom the Government may vest with authority for the purpose (or the Municipality) for a period of three years may be resumed. If sold, the purchase money will be returned; if leased, the rent will cease from date of resumption.

Rule 4.—Lands deemed unsuited as building sites may be sold by auction and attached to building sites, the same being put up at the upset price of Rupees 29 per acre, or, if leased, for a term of ninety-nine years. The rent to be at a rate fixed by Government, equal to the yearly value represented by purchase biddings.

Rule 5.—If any buildings be erected on land of the description referred to in the last Rule, the same to be subject to approval, and removable by the same authority, if considered, from any cause, dangerous or a nuisance to the community.

Rule 6.—Land not suited for building and not annexed to building sites may be rented for agricultural or other purposes at a yearly rent of 1 Rupee per acre. The conditions as to buildings contained in the last Rule extend to such land.

Rule 7.—The Government right to resume lands for public purposes on the terms of Act VI., 1857, or any similar enactment hereafter, is affirmed as a condition on which all lands are sold or leased.

Rule 8.—The private lands remaining in the hand of the original possessor within the Station, if sold or rented will become subject to any local or Municipal assessments that may be imposed, land rent excepted.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Agent Governor General, North-East Frontier, and Commissioner of Assam,—(No. 3826, dated the 10th November 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 15, dated the 13th ultimo, submitting a Draft of Rules for the grant of Waste Lands at Yeodo and Shillong proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the Rules, which seem in every respect suitable and proper.

2. Care should be taken that due notice is given of the sale of the lots, both locally and in the *Gazette*, so that ample time may be given to bidders to come forward.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Colonel Haughton that it will be best to give the highest bidder the option of taking the land, when purchased, on a lease for ninety-nine years at a ground rent equal to 5 per cent. on the purchase money. This will provide a fund for current local expenditure, and the land will revert to Government at the end of the lease.

4. You should take care that no more lots are put up for sale than there is a real *bond fide* demand for to build on, and that, though the maximum is fixed at ten acres, the area of each lot should not be more than sufficient for a house and garden, or comprehend more than one good building site.

5. A copy of the 3rd paragraph of your letter has been sent to the Surveyor-General of India, with a request that he will cause the Station lands to be surveyed on a large scale.

6. The Draft Rules are herewith returned, a copy having been kept for record in this Office.

From H. A. BRUCE, Esq., M. D., Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 680, dated the 26th November 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a copy of a Report, dated 2nd instant, from the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Lower Provinces on the Hill Stations of Shillong and Yeodo, in the Cossayah Hills, as sites adapted for occupation as a Sudder Civil Station, and a Cantonment for European and Native Troops, and as a Sanatorium where invalids may meet with a variety of climate suitable to their different ailments.

Copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals,  
Lower Provinces,—(dated Cherra Poonjee, the 2nd No-  
vember 1861.)

HAVING so recently as the 18th and 19th of October ultimo visited the Hill Stations of Shillong and Yeodo, situated in the Cossyah Hills, about twenty-eight and thirty-two miles, respectively, distant from Cherra Poonjee, I am desirous of again bringing to the notice of the Government how very favorable these sites are for occupation as a Sudder Civil Station; as a Cantonment for European and Native Troops; and as a Sanatarium where invalids may meet with a variety of climate suitable to their different ailments.

•2. The advantages and beauties of the country consist of a vastly extensive country of open, undulating plain, and very accessible rounded hills resembling much park-like lands of diversified contour, or hill-side farms at home. The character of the mountain-tops for miles around is that of an extensive plateau with shallow valleys and elevations arising out of it easy of approach. The whole surface of the country around is covered with coarse grass growing luxuriantly, and this is capable of much improvement, as shewn by the much finer description of sward seen in the neighbourhood of the numerous Cossyah villages where cattle are stalled and pastured.

3. The red and black stiff clayey sub-soil  
Soil. might be agriculturally improved, and in a  
sanitary point of view also, by sub-soil drainage,  
which the natural drainage of the hills would  
facilitate. This clay rests, be it observed, upon  
sandstone strata of different textures, both gritty  
and solidified.

4. The hill people cultivate largely about their villages crops of edible Crops. grain, millet, bhoota (maize), &c. They grow potatoes very generally, and rice in the wetter valleys.

5. Streams of beautifully clear water run on either side of the present allotted boundaries Water and Wood.

of the new Station. There is no density of wood or forest about the Station; a few pines are scattered about in clumps and groves upon the tops of the undulating hills and hill-sides; with proper protection from fire, however, pines will grow to any extent about the new Station. The ill people seem to be fully aware of the fertilizing influence of incineration of thin grass, and so, somewhat recklessly, set their country in a blaze every year.

6. The importance of Shillong and Yeodo Committee's Report. (taken together) as a Hill Station, and their suitability and adaptability as a residence and sanatorium for Europeans, has been clearly and succinctly set forth in the Committee's Report upon the locality which was submitted to the Commissioner of the Province at the end of October 1862, and by him forwarded, in No. 8C. of the 0th November 1862, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and so on to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Public Works Department. A Committee had previously assembled by authority in 1861 to report upon these sites with a view to the creation of a new Station and sanatorium in substitution of Cherra Poonjee, where the immense rain-fall is so serious an objection.

7. An accurate Meteorological Register for the Weather Register. year is wanting at the new Station; but, as far as I can learn from the Deputy Commissioner, Major Bivar, and from the Superintending Engineer of the Province, Major Briggs, from observations taken, the rain-fall of the year is much less than that estimated by Dr. Jerdan, and stated in the last Committee's Report, *viz.* 140 inches. The highest range of the thermometer in the shade noted by Major Bivar in 1864 has been 81° Fahr. in August last at Yeodo, which is 1,000 feet lower than the Plateau of Shillong, and therefore warmer.

8. *To recapitulate*, the advantages of the Station for Europeans, Troops, and settlers are: the extensive range of mountain surface, where exercise and recreation to any limit may be enjoyed without the labour of precipitous ascents and descents; the rich mould and soil met with over the whole face of the land, where, with a little labour and skill applied, the most productive vegetable and other gardens may be reared; the good quality and accessibility of the drinking and bathing water; the geniality of the climate, its fitness for different classes of visitors and invalids, there being broad open upland, and snug lower land, but nothing like deep kuds or ravines, or narrow gorges with their attendant keen currents and cold sweeping fogs and mists; the absence of dense enveloping clouds and fogs offering a remarkable feature in the climate; the value of the natural productions; the fat and sleek condition of the oxen; the abundance of the potatoes, and the possibility—by care, by gradation of crops and the sowing of different species, and, by preservation, by pitting—of maintaining the supply during the greater part of the year.

9. I would respectfully submit to the Government the subject of forming the Desirableness of forming the Station. of regret it is that this desirable Station is not at once brought forward and the necessary works completed. As far as I could discover its progress is slow and languishing at present.

10. It seems desirable that the sites for Government and public purposes should, without delay, be fixed upon and allotted, so as to disengage land for private grants, and make these available without risk of subsequent counter-claim or interference.

11. Scarcely second to any other measure in Roads. importance is the improvement of road communication through the hills and the opening up of ready means of transit by mule and carriage between Sylhet and the new Station, because the supplies for the European Settlement will be most conveniently, and indeed necessarily, drawn from the fertile valley of Sylhet, the sums hitherto sanctioned for road-making being, I am informed, altogether inadequate to accomplish the work efficiently. I may add to the circumstance of the Rajah of Khyrin, through whose country the important road towards Sylhet would pass, and who is himself most anxious for the work, having, in my presence, whilst he was paying a visit to Major Briggs at Yeodo, offered his readiness to aid in procuring any number of coolies for road labour from his own villages or Poonjees to the extent of one thousand if possible.

12. Major Briggs, the Superintending Engineer of the North-Eastern Frontier, is at present the only Engineer Officer engaged in pushing on the works of Yeodo; he is altogether left without subordinate Executive assistance.

13. The Commissioner of the Province, Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkinson, being just now at Yeodo, his presence will, I have no doubt, help most materially to urge on the advancement of the new Station, in which he evidently takes great interest.

14. The various information required by Government as to the Resources of Shillong District. capabilities of the new Station, and the resources of the surrounding country, has been already communicated and embodied in the Committee's Report of October 1862.

15. I may add that slate strata are found within a few miles of Shillong, and that this slate has been pronounced to me by a Welsh gentleman acquainted with slate-mining to be of good quality enough to answer for working into slate-roofing if skilfully quarried and split. I know that Major Briggs has long since called the attention of the Government of Bengal to this matter.

16. A few remarks may be made as to the Shillong and Yeodo as sites for relative eligibility of Troops. the two sites, Shillong and Yeodo (for they are distinct sites although the two would form one continuous Station) for the cantoning of European Troops, supposing that a European Regiment were sent up to summer and winter in these Hills.

The extensive plateau of Shillong, the higher Shillong. Station of the two, that the least distant from Cherra Poonjee, with streams here and there running between the low undulating hills, and with some valleys sufficiently watered for rice to grow, is rather less than 6,000 feet high, and is, in a measure, screened on the east by the elevated Shillong mountain ridge or peak which rises between 4 and 500 feet higher than the plateau. Ice and frost are met with here in January; there is good deal of cutting easterly wind, which blows widely over the plateau, unconfin'd, or hurried on, by narrow ravines and gorges. This locality is nearer to the source of supplies than the lower situated Yeodo; it is nearer also to the more productive and fertile villages; the climate is a

more bracing one to robust Europeans than that of Yeodo. I have heard the members of a family which resided at Shillong, on the plateau, for a period of two years, speak of the excellence of their farm-yard there and of their stock, and allege that the cold felt there was less than at Cherra Poonjee; that the wind there blew less keenly than at Cherra.

On the sloping, rounded, undulating hills gradually down to a lower Slopes from Shillong. level of 1,000' feet or thereabout, down to the lower part of Yeodo would be also excellent sites for European Troops as well as on Shillong plateau.

Below, at Yeodo, in its warmer and, upon the Yeodo. whole, less bleak climate

would be placed the Convalescent Depôt. Yeodo is, however, by no means in a shut-in valley; it forms a considerable low land bottom or basin, bounded by hills at a good distance off, and rising gradually out of it, and with several large streams running through it 300 and more feet below the level of the Station.

As at present allotted, the sites chosen for Barrack allotments. Barracks for European Artillery and Infantry

are down at Yeodo. It is a question, however, for mature and early decision whether the Barracks and Offices for a European Regiment should not rather be placed on Shillong plateau, or on the slopes next descending from Shillong towards Yeodo.

From the configuration of the Shillong plateau I am led to believe that the cold that would be experienced there by Troops cannot be so extreme as that felt at Jellapahar, Darjeeling, much less so great as that felt at Singhal Hill.

17. The quantity of land taken up by Government on Shillong plateau for Troops, and Extent of land taken by Government. for the public generally, is of large extent. On the contrary, the boundaries of the land recommended to be taken up by the Committee of 1862 at Yeodo, where the Civil Station is to be, and where the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry and the Jail are now in course of erection, (very slowly however,) have been considerably circumscribed, and, it would appear, inadvisedly so, by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, the Officiating Commissioner, at the period in his transactions with the Native owners to procure the land for State purposes.

The Committee had in view, in the definition of their boundaries, the safe custody of the heads of the water-supply, and of the prevention of the destruction of trees by fire by the unrestricted license of the hill people to burn the grass. There is yet abundance of land available at Yeodo should the Authorities see fit to purchase more.

18. I have the honor to request that the Principal Inspector-General of Medical Department, Requesting presentation to the Government. will lay this subject before the Government of Bengal with such suggestions as he may consider appropriate.

From the Hon'ble A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Assam, (No. 6188, dated the 31st December 1864.)

I AM directed to forward, herewith, the accompanying copy of a Report\* Dated 2nd ultmo. submitted by the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, from

Dr. Anderson, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the new Station of Shillong and Yeodo in the Khassyah Hills, and to communicate to you the Lieutenant-Governor's observations and orders thereon.

2. The Inspector-General, in paragraph 7 of his Report, alludes to the want of a Weather Register for the present year at the new Station. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that if such a Register had been kept up, not only for 1863, but also since the Deputy Commissioner was permitted to remove his Office in 1861, it would have by this time furnished the Government with undoubted proofs of the adaptability or otherwise of the place for a Sanatorium. I am to request that you will now take the necessary steps for having an accurate and regular Meteorological Register kept at the Civil Station.

3. In paragraph 9 of the Report the Inspector-General confirms the statement made in your letter No. 15 of the 13th October last, regarding the slow progress of the works requisite for the establishment of the Station. The Lieutenant-Governor desire me to express his regret at this state of things, particularly as your predecessor had, on the 13th May 1863, advanced the sum of Rupees 5,000 for storing building materials and after the Superintendent of Works in Assam had reported that the ground for the Station had been made over to him on the 20th January last and arrangements effected for the quarrying of stone and lime, &c. I am desired to draw your special attention to the matter, and to request that you will submit a Report on the progress which has been made in the construction of the different buildings since your Report of last October, and on the impediments which may exist in carrying on the works, and the probable time which the Station may take in its formation, at least so far as the Government buildings are concerned.

4. A copy of paragraph 3 of this letter, together with a copy of paragraph 9 of the Report, will be forwarded to the Secretary to the Public Works Department of Bengal for the issue of the necessary orders on the subject.

5. The Surveyor-General will at the same time be requested to direct the early completion of the survey referred to in the orders of the 10th November last.

6. In paragraph 10 of the Report, the Inspector-General urges the necessity of the various allotments being marked off without further delay. This, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, has already been done by you on receipt of the orders of the 10th November last, sanctioning your proposed Rules for the disposal of lots. You are, however, requested to report what progress has been made in this direction, and whether there is likely to be any delay in putting those Rules into force.

7. The suggestion of the Inspector-General that private grants should be made available without risk of subsequent counter-claim or interference appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to require no special remarks, as the Rules above referred to are in themselves explicit enough as to the terms on which the lands are to be disposed of.

8. Paragraph 11 of the Report, which relates to the new road now being opened out from Shillong to Sylhet by the way of the valley of the Soorma, will be forwarded to the Secretary to the Public Works Department of Bengal for his

information, and for the issue of such orders as he may consider necessary.

9. The proposal contained in paragraph 12 for strengthening the Engineering Staff has been anticipated by the Public Works Department, who have sent to Shillong two European Assistant Overseers lately transferred from Oude.

10. The subject of the slate quarry referred to in the 15th paragraph of the Report will be considered in the Public Works Department of this Office.

11. The question raised in the 16th paragraph of the Report as to the relative merits of Shillong and Yeodo for a Civil and Military Station requires no orders, as it has been settled after mature consideration that the Civil Station, including the Public Offices, shall be at Yeodo. Both Brigadier-General Showers and the Committee were, as you are aware, agreed as to the advantageous position of Shillong in a Military point of view and Colonel Haughton concurred with them.

12. I am to request that you will report whether, as stated by the Inspector-General in paragraph 17, the boundaries of the lands recommended by the Committee to be taken up at Yeodo have really been circumscribed by Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton's arrangement with the Native owners for procuring the lands necessary for State purposes, and whether it will be necessary to purchase more lands in the place on account of Government.

13. Your attention is directed to the Inspector-General's remarks regarding the preservation of young trees in the Station from fire, and of the sacred groves at the heads of the water-courses.

#### Water-supply for the Town of Calcutta.

From R. TURNBULL, Esq., Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, —(No. 1601, dated the 19th November 1864.)

I AM directed by the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace to acknowledge the receipt of your Office Memorandum No. 4748 of the 3rd instant, which forwards Minute No. 236 of the Sanitary Commission, dated the 19th September, on the Calcutta Water-supply, and in which the Chairman is requested "to state what action the Municipality propose to take on the question of the supply of water for the Town."

2. The annexed extract from the Administration Report for the Half-year ending December 1863 explains the state of this question at the close of that year.

3. On the abandonment of the Cossipore scheme it became necessary to analyze with extreme care the water of the river taken from various localities as far as Chinsurah, with a view to determine the nearest point to Calcutta whence a supply of wholesome water could be obtained.

4. The Chemical Examiner, to whom the water was submitted for examination, expressed his opinion that, "I adhere to the opinion I expressed in a former Report, that with proper management the river at Pultah will yield a fairly good Water-supply, and I believe the supply might, by the use of Spencer's Filter, be made almost unexceptionable."

5. Consequently, it was determined by the Chairman in consultation with the Water-supply

Committee, to call on the Engineer to furnish a scheme for the supply of water to the Town from Pultah as the source of supply.

6. This involved the taking of further and more accurate levels of the Barrackpore road as far as Pultah, and in fact the entire re-modelling of the former scheme.

7. The Engineer's Report will, it is expected, be completed during the course of the present month, and the Chairman hopes to submit it to the Justices before the close of the year.

8. The Sanitary Commission, in their Minute, discuss three methods of supplying Calcutta with water, *viz.* :—

1st.—“From the Damoodah.”

2nd.—“By a Canal from the Ganges for navigation and irrigation.”

3rd.—“By means of artificial reservoirs supplied from carefully kept gathering grounds, that is from the Maidan for the extreme southern portion of the Town, and from artificially prepared gathering fields to the north-east of Calcutta for the northern portion.”

9. Having dismissed these schemes as impracticable, they fall back upon Pultah as the only available source of supply, accepting it seemingly with reluctance arising from a concurrence, to a certain degree, in the opinion expressed by the Inspector of Schools, Central Division, Lower Provinces, to the effect, that it is false to suppose that Calcutta “stands on a river fed by springs ‘that rise among the hills,’ and that probably ‘not a drop of mountain water reaches Calcutta from December to June.’”

10. Although believing that the reservoir from the Hooghly at Pultah is probably so large, and the quantity of water that percolates and drains into it during the dry season so considerable, though visibly small, that the effect of the withdrawal of this quantity in causing the remainder to be more contaminated by the Calcutta filth washed up by the tide may be altogether inappreciable,” the Commissioners are evidently of opinion that enquiry should be made into the effect of the withdrawal of twelve millions of gallons daily from the stream at Pultah; and they further suggest the substitution, on the score of economy, of an open, instead of closed conduit, “filtering the water at the end, instead of at the beginning of its journey; also by bringing in a much smaller supply for purely personal use, leaving the remaining requirements of a large City to be met from water pumped up from the river at Calcutta and distributed in open conduits as at present.”

11. Finally, the Commissioners state it to be the “normal system of the Municipality” to make the present generation contribute towards benefits to be enjoyed by the next, and express their opinion that it is the duty of the Municipality to carry out, without further delay, a proper scheme of Water-supply from funds raised on loan, and to follow the legitimate course, if no other course be practicable, of paying the interest of such loan out of capital.

12. Lest the Minute should lead to inferences unjust, both towards the Municipality and towards their Engineer, the Chairman desires to offer some remarks on the points therein raised.

13. Prior to the selection of Pultah as the source of supply the Municipal Engineer had considered the other three sources noted by the Sanitary Commission and had dismissed them as utterly impracticable. At the conference held

with the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Engineer the Sanitary Commissioners confined the discussion to the question of a supply from artificial reservoirs, but its impracticability was fully explained by the Engineer and fully acquiesced in by the Sanitary Commissioners. The conference, therefore, has had this satisfactory result that it has prevented schemes which have been more than once discussed and disposed of from being again brought forward with the high authority of the Sanitary Commission in opposition, and in retardation of the well considered selection by the Municipal Engineer of the source of supply.

14. The Sanitary Commissioners having raised a practical objection to the selected source and a practical suggestion as to the mode of conveying the water, the Chairman called for the Engineer's opinion on both points. This opinion is annexed and satisfactorily disposes both of the objection on the ground of insufficiency of supply and of the suggestion to use open conduits.

15. On the former point the Chairman would remark, that from a Report on the Hooghly by H. Leonard, Esq., c. e., it appears that even in the dry season, under the supposition that the mouths of the off-shoots from the Ganges are quite closed and that the mouths of the tributaries of the Hooghly are almost, or altogether quite dry, (a conjunction of rare occurrence,) there is still a considerable current of fresh water passing down to Calcutta which oozes from the porous banks of these tributaries, and which yields a fresh water discharge of about 20,000 cubic feet per second, that is 1,080 millions of gallons for each day of 24 hours. In other words, the discharge for one minute and forty seconds would suffice for the daily supply of the twelve millions of gallons which it is proposed to pour into Calcutta.

16. But it may be remarked that a beneficial effect is exercised on the quality of the water at and above Calcutta by the various affluents of the Hooghly—the Damoodah, the Ropnarain, the Huldee, &c.—from which there is a considerable discharge of fresh water into the river below Calcutta.

17. From the data above given it is clear that the effect of the withdrawal of the proposed supply from the Hooghly at Pultah will be altogether inappreciable.

18. The cost of the large area of land required for filtering beds in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as compared with the cost of the same area near Pultah, would go far towards meeting, if it would not completely cover, the additional expense of a covered over an open conduit, and the superiority of the former as regards the purity and temperature of the water supplied cannot be doubted. Imagine the condition of the water conveyed by an open conduit for filtration near Calcutta after a cyclone such as has recently occurred when the whole line along which the conduit would be constructed was covered with fallen trees and rotten vegetation.

No filtration could make \* The same evil would be much worse than experienced in a somewhat less degree during the North-western and heavy gales which annually occur. poisonous after being subjected to this contamination in its downward course.\*

19. Since the Justices have been in office, the cost of all works of a permanent nature has been met from loans, the interest of which alone

has been paid out of current income, and, considering that some immediate benefit is undoubtedly derived from the works which have been hitherto undertaken as they came partially into operation, the Chairman cannot allow that the Municipality have as yet adopted the system attributed by the Sanitary Commission to them.

20. The consideration of the mode in which the funds are to be raised for the execution of whatever scheme of Water-supply may be adopted must be deferred until the probable expense of that scheme is ascertained. It is only as a last resource that the Chairman would deem himself justified in proposing the adoption of the measure proposed by the Sanitary Commissioners, since, to pay the interest of any loan out of the loan itself for the period of four years during which the Water-supply works would be in progress, would add at least one-third to the net cost of those works.

21. Finally, the Chairman ventures to trust that he has proved that he has not, on the part of the Municipality, failed to recognize the importance of the duty which devolves upon him of preparing for the determination of the Justices, a well devised scheme for the Water-supply of Calcutta. It is easy to urge that such a scheme should be carried out without delay; but to do so involves both the consideration of the minutest details requiring deep professional knowledge, and the victory over many great and often unforeseen difficulties, tasks which require, for their effective performance, time and deliberation on the part of those who are responsible for the adoption and practical execution of any successful plan of Water-supply.

**Extract from the Report on the Administration of the Municipality of the Town of Calcutta for the Half-year ending 31st December 1863.**

56. The present supply of water in the Town Water-supply. is derived chiefly from the river and partly from tanks and wells. The former, where it skirts the Town, is subjected to much pollution, and the latter are, except in a few instances, impregnated with noxious matters which enter them direct from the streets and houses or by percolation through the soil.

57. How to substitute for these modes of supply one that should afford pure and wholesome water in sufficient quantity has long engaged the attention of the Government and of the Municipal Commissioners.

58. Without going at present fully into the history of the proceedings connected with the introduction of a Water-supply it may be mentioned that the chief difficulty to be encountered, that of want of funds, had been in some degree overcome by an allotment from the Government during a period extending over three years of Rupees 8,00,000 from that portion of the Income Tax which is appropriated to Public Works, and that the late Municipal Commissioners called on their Engineer to submit a Memorandum embodying his views on the subject of a Water-supply for Calcutta. He estimated the quantity of water which should be poured into Calcutta for its daily supply at twelve millions of gallons. The water should be taken, he considered, from the river at a point above Calcutta, to which the filth discharged into it is not likely to be conveyed by the tidal influence, and to which the brackish water

occasionally present in the lower parts of the river does not extend.

59. Assuming Pultah to meet these conditions, Mr. Clark calculated the cost of such a complete and comprehensive distribution at low pressure to the northern part of the Town, and at high pressure to the southern, at not less than 40 lacs of Rupees.

60. Believing it impossible, for want of funds, to carry out for some years so extensive a scheme, the Engineer proposed that a temporary supply should be drawn from the river at Cossipore, estimating the cost of a supply of three millions of gallons per day at high pressure and of four millions at low pressure at 12 and 11 lacs respectively, exclusive, in both instances, of the cost of the land required for the works.

61. The Committee were inclined to approve of the Engineer's suggestion to obtain temporarily a supply of water from Cossipore until they received from the Government Chemical Examiner a report on the water of the Hooghly which had been taken from the river at various periods from December 1861 to January 1863, and forwarded to Dr. Maenamara for analysis.

62. In the conclusion of that Report the respective merits of the two sources of supply at Cossipore and Pultah are thus summed up:—

"The Thames water at Battersea, whence the Lambeth Company in 1849, and the Vauxhall Southwark Company in 1849 and 1854, derived their supply, contains under four grains per gallon of organic matter. This is the smallest quantity I found in the Cossipore water during the months of April, May, and June, while, as the table shews, the amount may rise to twelve grains per gallon.

"By subsidence and filtration the mechanical impurity may be separated and the Cossipore water rendered bright, clear, and palatable but by no filtration can the dissolved organic impurity be separated; and it is this, not the suspended impurity, that contains the danger, for it is the food of Cholera; and it is this that the Cossipore scheme proposes to supply to Calcutta in such abundance during the Cholera months.

"It may be that when the greater portion of the Calcutta sewage is carried away to the Salt Lake the river water may be less polluted than now; but so long as Calcutta is a great port, and the habits and customs of its vast native population are as at present, so long will a large amount of putrescible matter find its way into the stream, and, carried by the tide to a point so low in the river at Cossipore, render the water there totally unfit for human consumption.

"Though I cannot look upon the river water at Barrackpore as unexceptionable, yet I believe that, with proper precautions as to the time of drawing it, (especially after the Calcutta sewage has been in great part diverted from the river,) it would afford a fairly wholesome supply for Calcutta not equal indeed to that which might be obtained from Chinsurah, and still less so to that which our Maidan might be made to collect and store, yet vastly to be preferred to a Cossipore supply.

"With special reference to the Cossipore water I conclude my Report in the warning and eloquent words of Dr. Gardner:—

"This we know, that pure water in every house; pure water at every man's hand as he walks the streets; pure water in such abundance and so accessible as to make the domestic use of impure

water simply impossible in our great communities, these are the safeguards, the only safeguards we know against the greatest and most terrible of modern pestilences. We know that the destroying angel of Cholera strikes the houses that have a tainted water-supply and passes over those into which no poison can penetrate through the eastern. The keeping out of this enemy at least is all probability to be accomplished if we take the means, and the means are to secure to every member of the community the free use of the purest water that can be had, and at all events water free from at least such impurities as have been indicated in this lecture. If we know the fact and despise or neglect it, are we not as directly responsible for the consequences as if the lesson had been read to us in so many words by its Divine Author? If we refused to receive the lesson of facts, we may be very sure that the words would equally go for nothing even though 'one rose from the dead' to speak them to us."

63. With such conclusive testimony regarding the composition of the river water at Cossipore, and with so clear and solemn a warning against its adoption, the Chairman, acting on the advice of the Committee, determined to abandon the Cossipore scheme and revert to that providing for a supply of water from a source high up the river which would be free from the fatal objections brought forward by the Chemical Examiner against the former, there being every prospect that the Municipal funds, with such aid as the Government had hitherto afforded, would be in a position to meet the additional expense.

From W. CLARK, Esq., Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, to the Chairman of the Justices.

I AM requested by you to give my opinion on the following points suggested by the Bengal Sanitary Commission in their Minute, No. 236, on the above subject, dated 19th September 1864:—

1. With reference to the adoption of an open aqueduct as to economy, bearing in mind the difference in value of land at the end at the commencement of the line.

2. As to the probable effect on the River Hooghly caused by the abstraction therefrom of the proposed Water-supply estimated at twelve millions of gallons per day.

With regard to the first question it is quite manifest that the water must be cleansed at the place where it is pumped from the river. The admixture of solid matter as "silt" is estimated at from  $\frac{1}{5}$ th to  $\frac{1}{10}$ th part, varying with the different seasons of the year.

This large quantity of silt would speedily choke the aqueduct and render frequent cleansing necessary, which would be highly inconvenient.

Arrangements for the collection and removal of this large quantity of silt can only be made with economy near to the river and the pumps.

A large area of land will therefore be required, under any circumstances, near the river for settling beds, &c., and if a covered channel be adopted for conveying the water to Calcutta, the filtering process will also be advantageously performed at the upper or Pultah end of the aqueduct.

It is quite evident also that whatever form of aqueduct is adopted, it must be lined with masonry to prevent absorption of the water by the surrounding soil.

An open channel, especially if an earthen one only, would generate impurity arising from vegetation, which would be exceedingly rapid in the banks of a slow running stream, and frequent clearings would also be necessary from the cause of impurity.

To prevent access to the open channel, if constructed along the Barrackpore Road, fencing would be required to prevent, as far as possible, the contamination which would be caused by natives dipping their vessels into it and obtaining their daily supply of water, and also from the numberless other causes of impurity to which an open channel would be liable.

The cost and maintenance of such a fence would more than cover the difference between the cost of an open and a covered masonry aqueduct irrespective of the larger area of land required (where land has to be purchased) for the construction of the aqueduct.

The quantity of masonry in an open channel differs but little from the quantity in a covered one, because the walls in the former one must be somewhat thicker than in the latter, the difference of cost would therefore be but little, and this difference would be more than counter-balanced by the disadvantages I have before alluded to. Some form of covered channel, either on iron pipe, or brick culvert, I am of opinion is absolutely necessary, and if properly constructed the water may be brought down to Calcutta as pure as when it leaves the filters with little loss from leakage, and an absolute immunity from the causes of pollution to which an open channel alongside the Barrackpore Road would be liable.

With regard to the second question—

The following are the principal Rivers which combine to form the River Hooghly

The Baghiruttee.

Jellinghee.

Matabangah.

Adjai.

More.

Of these the three first named branch off from the Ganges at a higher point of its course, and again meeting at a point about sixty miles from Calcutta, and forty-five miles from the point where it is intended to take the water for the supply of the City.

The total supply for eight months of the year may be roughly compared to ten miles of a river having an average breadth of 1,000 feet and depth 10 feet.

The question appears to be whether the down-flow of the fresh water from the forty-five miles of the Hooghly and the total length of its tributaries will be sufficient to replace a quantity of two million cubic feet per day abstracted from the river during the time of the falling tide.

It appears to me that the quantity will be wholly inappreciable.

It is quite true that some of these branches, during the continuance of the hot season, assume the appearance of comparatively dry river courses.

This, however, is an appearance only, these river beds are filled with sand of great and varying depths, but this sand is filled with water. The river beds are in fact large reservoirs of water, and the operation of pumping has only to be established to prove that the water will flow as certainly, though not perceptibly, through the sand as through an open water-course.

Thus during the operations connected with the construction of the foundation for the bridges of the East India Railway crossing the Adjai and More Rivers after every possible means has been taken to exclude the water therefrom the quantity pumped per day for many months of the dry season would fully equal the total quantity required per day during the same period of the year for the Water-supply of Calcutta.

The same remarks would apply equally to the apparently dry beds of the Matabangah and Jellinghee. I am of opinion, therefore, that the abstraction of two million cubic feet of water per day from the Hooghly during the eight months of the dry season will have no appreciable effect either on the quantity or quality of the water in that stream..

From the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta,--(No. 5818, dated the 17th December 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of letter No. 1601, dated the 19th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Justices, submitting their views on the proposals of the Sanitary Commission on the subject of a Water-supply for the Town of Calcutta.

2. In reply I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is quite satisfied with the action of the Justices in the matter of a Water-supply for Calcutta. A considerable portion of the proceedings of the Sanitary Commission have apparently been devoted to the discussion of schemes long since set aside after mature consideration.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Engineer of the Municipality in considering that a covered aqueduct leading water from the filters at its head to Calcutta has very great advantages over the proposal made by the Sanitary Commission to bring impure water to Calcutta through an open channel to be there filtered.

4. The importance of hastening the construction of these works does not, His Honor is assured, require to be impressed on the Justices, and he hopes that, by the first quarter of the ensuing year, some progress will have been made in their actual construction.

#### Site for the Dalhousie Institute.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to J. CEMPFY, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Dalhousie Institute,--(No. 187, dated the 12th January 1865.)

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Council of the Letter from Government of Bengal, "Dalhousie Institute," a copy of Department, No. 6067, dated 20th the papers noted ultimo, with Extracts annexed of the history of Tank Square and a Plan.

Letter from Government of India, from which it will be seen that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has adopted the recommendation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that a particular portion of the Tank

Square Garden, including the Building which covers Lord Hastings' Statue, should be appropriated as the site for the Dalhousie Memorial Hall and Institute.

2. The services of the Public Works Officers of Government will be available for the construction of the building, and Mr. W. L. Granville, by whom the design, which has been approved by your Council, was prepared, will superintend the work.

3. The funds for the Building should be placed to the credit of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, as required, in monthly instalments.

#### No. 188.

COPY of the above letter, and of the paper noted on its margin, forwarded for information to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.

#### No. 189.

COPY of the above letter, and of the papers therein referred to, forwarded to the Architect to the Government of Bengal, in view to his directing the Additional Executive Engineer at the Presidency to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for commencing work on the application of the Council of the Dalhousie Institute.

2. The best arrangement, perhaps, would be for the foundations of the Building to be carried out by the Department, and to advertise for Schedule Tenders for the superstructure.

#### No. 190.

COPY of the above Proceedings, together with a model of Tank Square shewing the position and relative size of the sanctioned Building, and also the Plans of the Building, forwarded to the Chairman of the Justices for Calcutta to enable him to place full information on this subject before the Justices.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. BEADLE, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department,--(No. 6067, dated the 20th December 1864.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor has given his best attention to your letter No. 860C, dated 23rd September 1864, stating that, for certain reasons, the project of making over a portion of the land on which the Government House out-offices stand, as a site for the Dalhousie Institute must be given up; and requiring him to re-consider the objections which had been raised against building the Institute on the Esplanade, that site appearing to be the only one which is really available.

2. The Government of India have, in this letter, further placed upon the Lieutenant-Governor the responsibility, failing the Maidan site, of suggesting some other site not open to objections such as have been raised to former proposals.

3. I am instructed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, on a complete review of all that has been urged on the subject, he cannot see how the objections to the Maidan site could be reasonably overcome. He remains strongly of opinion that the frontage line of the Esplanade Lands should be preserved, and that no encroachment whatever, on any side, should be allowed. It is necessary, therefore, for the Lieutenant-Governor to suggest some reasonable plan by which the requirement may be met.

4. The Chief Engineer of Bengal has proposed the following plan, in amendment of a former suggestion which did not meet with approval: that the building which covers Lord Hastings' Statue in Tank Square should be utilised as a portico to the Dalhousie Memorial Hall; the Building with the Statue remaining as it is, but opened out as regards the dead wall; the Dalhousie Hall being built at right angles to it, leaving not less than 100 feet between the north front and the margin of the tank; the Pediments—east and west—being limited to 70 feet from the centre line of the present building.

5. This proposal does away with the very strong objection which was felt to the removal of the present Building to make way for a new one to be erected in the same place but occupying more ground. No site could be more suitable than this for a Memorial Hall, and the junction of the old and new buildings can, the Lieutenant-Governor is assured, be effected with complete architectural propriety. It is a central position, and therefore suitable for the Institute; of the beauty of the site for such a building as is contemplated there cannot be two opinions.

6. It only remains then to consider how far this proposal can be reasonably objected to as an occupation of an open space, and as interfering with the free ventilation which the Square at present enjoys. The Square is so large, and the occupation proposed is so inconsiderable when compared with the open area, that the objection may be considered rather to have reference to further possible extensions and encroachments than to this one encroachment and improvement, which it is proposed to make by adding to the existing Building and perfecting it as a Memorial group. There is not room for any similar structure on the east and west sides of the tank, and the high continuous range of buildings north of the Square would alone be a sufficient reason for not erecting any building on the north side of the tank; but independent of such considerations, the Government would not at any time consent to any measure which should practically diminish the advantages and the healthiness of a public place like Tank Square.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this proposal, which he strongly supports, would, on the contrary, promote the advantages of the Square by leading to the removal of nuisances and the better maintenance of the public gardens. As much land as would be taken away on the south might hereafter be made up on the north-east by making the north side of the tank parallel to the south side; but this might stand over for the present. The site is one which might be given at once, which involves no outlay or sacrifice on the part of Government, and which would be more suitable for the particular building it is proposed to construct than any other site in Calcutta. The funds for the Building are sufficient for the work; the

only hindrance to an actual commencement is the want of a site.

P. S.—The annexed extracts give as much of the history of Tank Square as is at present known.

Extracts from an article headed "Calcutta in the Olden Time," which appeared in the "Calcutta Review" for the second-half of 1852.

"*Tank Square*, last century, 'in the middle of the City,' covers upwards of twenty-five acres of ground.

" Stavorinus states:—'It was dug by order of

*Also Orme's History.*  
" But the ground immediately to the south-east of the Fort was much more open, and part of this space was enclosed by a large inclosure called "The Park," the north side of which skirted the principal avenue leading to the eastern battery, the western side extended 200 yards along the side of the cross-road towards the southern battery and the eastern side skirted one side of a rope walk about sixty yards broad."

on the same level. It is railed round, no one may wash in it.'

" When this tank was dug we have never been able to ascertain. Hamilton wrote in 1702 that the Governor had a handsome house in the Fort, "the Company has also a pretty good garden that furnishes the Governor with herbs and fruits at table, and some fish-ponds to serve his kitchen with good carps, callops, and mullet." Perhaps the tank was dug to serve as the fish-ponds, and the garden may have formed the Park, Lal Bag, &c., in modern times, Tank Square. The tank was formerly more extensive, but was cleansed and embanked completely in Warren Hastings' time. Its first name was "the Green" before the Fort." No doubt, it was the place of recreation and shooting wild game for the Company's factors, and in the middle of last century it was the scene of many a moonlight gambol of young people, and elderly ones, who, rigged out in stockings of different colours, yellow coat, green waistcoat, &c., &c., amused themselves on the banks of the "fish pond in the Park," inhaling the evening breezes, and thinking of the friends of whom they had heard nine months before.

"*Fort William College or Writers' Buildings* was appropriated for the residence of Writers, or Young Civilians. Originally Civilians, during their first years in India, were employed in copying. Sir C. Metcalfe 'wrote section' himself, a work now done by Keranis at the rate of 1,400 words for a Rupee: they at first lived in the Fort, but, subsequently, in the present Buildings, which were rented by Government from the Darwell family.

" In the north west corner of *Tank Square* stood the Black Hole, its site was commemorated by an obelisk, fifty feet high, inscribed with the names of thirty victims who perished in the Black Hole on the 20th of June 1757. It was erected at the expense of Mr. Holwell and the survivors, 'the bodies of the victims were thrown into the ditch of the Fort.' This monument, though erected at the expense of individuals, was pulled down by the order of the Marquis of Hastings."

From CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R. E., for Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department.—(No. 181C, dated the 11th January 1865.)

Your letter No. 8067, dated the 20th December, regarding a site for the Dalhousie Memorial

Hall having been considered by the Governor General in Council, I am directed to state that the proposition of the Chief Engineer (which is concurred in by the Lieutenant-Governor) to appropriate a portion of the Tank Square Garden, utilising the Building which covers Lord Hastings' Statue as a portico to the proposed Building, meets with the approval of His Excellency in Council.

2. The portion of the Square to be occupied is so small compared with the large open area, and the position and arrangements proposed are so good for the two-fold purposes to be subserved by the building of an Institute and of a Memorial Hall, that the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in permitting the Building, as designed, to be erected on the site.

**Cattle and Produce Show to be held  
at Chootea, near Ranchee, in  
Chota Nagpore.**

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. T. DALTON, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2029, dated the 25th November 1864.)

With reference to Circular No. 3593 of the 23rd August last, I do myself the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee convened by me at Ranchee, in which are embodied all the measures that up to this date have been taken in furtherance of the Cattle and Produce Show which, under the authority conferred in the Circular above quoted, I propose to hold at Chootea, near Ranchee, in conjunction with the Annual Fair which is to be held there in February next.

2. The Chootea Fair has been established several years. It receives support from Government and from the interest of a sum contributed by the principal Zemindars and Native Chiefs of the Division. The sum annually available from both sources amounts to about Rupees 800, and this is usually spent in prizes awarded with the view of encouraging the production at the Fair of Merchandise best suited to the wants of those who frequent it.

3. The Fair is usually well attended by the Zemindars and Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals, and it appeared obviously advisable to hold the Show in connection with it.

4. The Fair will commence on the 1st Phalgun or 12th February next, and continue till the 26th, and it is proposed to hold the Show during the last week.

5. On receipt of your Circular now under reply I addressed the Officers in charge of Districts and Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals and many of the principal Zemindars but the result as yet does not encourage the belief that the proposal has excited much interest in the Province or that the native gentry are disposed to contribute or co-operate, but I have not yet received replies from all that have been addressed.

6. The following gentlemen have expressed their willingness to serve on the Divisional Committee:—

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. T. DALTON, *Commr., President*  
MAJOR J. S. DAVIES, *Judicial Commr.*  
H. STAINFORTH, Esq.  
H. L. OLIPHANT, Esq., *Deputy Commr.*  
THE MAHARAJAH OF CHOTA NAGPORE  
THE MAHARAJAH OF RAMPUR, ... } *Members.*  
THE RAJAH OF ODEYPORE ...  
SIR BRAIKAR OF SIRGOOJAM ...  
THE RAJAH OF SERAIKELLAR ...  
THE RAJAH OF JUSHIPORE ...  
BABOO GREESH CHUNDER MITTER, *Secretary.*

7. The names of the gentlemen who are to form the District Committees will be subsequently communicated.

8. I submit a Notification and Prize List and solicit that if approved it may be published in the *Gazette*.

**NOTIFICATION.**

The usual Annual Fair will be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, to commence on the 12th of February 1865.

During the last week of the Fair a Show of Cattle and Agricultural Produce will be held and prizes amounting to upwards of 4,000 Rupees will be distributed to those who exhibited the best specimens of live stock and produce named in the accompanying list now published, and in the supplementary lists which may be issued hereafter.

Intending Exhibitors should intimate to the Managing Committee their intentions to compete for prizes in the separate classes. This intimation should be given on or before the 1st day of the Fair.

E. T. DALTON,  
*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,  
and President of Divisional Committee.*  
CHOTA NAGPORE,  
The 12th November 1864. }

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Divisional Committee for the Agricultural Show to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, in February 1865,—(dated Ranchee, the 12th November 1864.)

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. T. DALTON, *Commr., President*.  
H. STAINFORTH, Esq. ... }  
J. F. K. HEWITT, Esq., *Officiating Deputy Commissioner* ... } *Members.*  
BABOO GREESH CHUNDER MITTER, *Uncovenanted Assistant, Officiating Secretary.*

Read the Circular from the Government of Bengal No. 3593 of the 23rd August 1864, instructing the Commissioner to take measures for holding a Cattle and Produce Show during the ensuing cold season in this Province, and intimating that the Government had placed at the disposal of the Commissioner the sum of 3,000 Rupees for the purposes of the Show.

Read the Circular No. 1583 of the 15th September, from the Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioners in charge of Districts, notifying that the Show was to be held in conjunction with the Annual Fair to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, from the 12th February to the end of the month, and directing the Deputy Commissioners to form District Committees and submit lists of the Cattle and Produce they wished to exhibit.

Read a general Notice issued by the Commissioner to the Zemindars and Chiefs of the Province, including those of the Tributary Mehalas, inviting co-operation.

The President informs the Committee that up to date no replies have been received to the addresses except from the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga and from the District Committee of Singhbhoon.

The Divisional Committee, however, consider it inexpedient longer to delay issuing a list of the prizes that may be offered for the best specimens of Cattle and Produce and Agricultural Implements exhibited from any quarter, and the best specimens from the Division of Chota Nagpore, leaving it to the District Committee to prepare lists for each District, and to provide, if possible, independently of the means supplied by Government, the funds for District prizes.

The Committee therefore determine to issue the following list of prizes, reserving to themselves the right of withholding prizes in any class whenever they consider that the articles exhibited are not deserving of the distinction.

Resolved that an Abstract of the Proceedings be published in the *Gazette* and a copy of the Proceedings sent to each Deputy Commissioner for

his guidance and with the view to the list of prizes being duly published in his District.

E. T. DALTON,  
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,  
and President of Divisional Committee.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. T. DALTON, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No 2184, dated the 24th December 1864.)

UNDER the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 5769 of the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit a revised list of the prizes to be offered at the Agricultural Show to be held at Chootea, near Ranchee, in February next.

2. I have struck out the entries objected to from the general list and inserted them in a separate list for which prizes will be awarded from the contributions to the *Fair Fund*. For such products we have always been in the habit of giving prizes at the Annual Fairs to encourage their exhibition for sale in the purest and most marketable state.

3. I have retained the entry, Honey and Wax, adding, as instructed, "the produce of domestic Bees." The articles are so produced in the Hazareebaugh, if not in other Districts.

#### REVISED PRIZE LIST.

LIVE STOCK.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
<b>DEPARTMENT I.</b>					
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>					
<b>CLASS I.</b>					
<i>Cattle.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the best Bull bred out of the Division suited to the requirements of the Province ...	50	25	10	5	75
For ditto ditto in the Division ...	30	20	10	5	60
For the best Milch Cow, with best Calf at foot, bred out of the Division ...	30	15	10	5	45
For ditto ditto in the Division ...	30	20	10	5	60
For the best Bull Buffalo bred in the Division ...	50	25	10	5	75
For the best Cow Buffalo bred in the Division ...	80	20	10	5	50
For the best Plough Bullocks bred in the Division ...	80	20	15	5	65
For the best Plough Buffalo bred in the Division ...	80	20	15	5	65
Total ...	280	165	50	25	495
<b>CLASS II.</b>					
<i>Horses, Ponies, &amp;c.</i>					
For the best Saddle or Draft Horse not exceeding 500 Rupees in price ...	50	25	10	5	75
For the best Stallion Pony ...	50	25	10	5	75
For the best Saddle or Draft Pony exhibited, 18 hands or under ...	80	15	10	5	45
For the best Elephant offered for sale, 1,200 Rupees, or under ...	100	50	10	5	150
Total ...	280	115	10	5	345
<b>CLASS III.</b>					
<i>Sheep.</i>					
For the best Ram bred out of the Division ...	25	12	10	5	57
For ditto ditto within the Division ...	25	12	10	5	57
For the best pen of four Ewes bred out of the Division ...	30	15	10	5	45
For ditto ditto within the Division ...	20	10	10	5	30
For the best pen of five Wethers exhibited by non-residents ...	20	10	10	5	50
Total ...	120	59	30	15	179

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>CLASS IV.</b>					
<i>Goats.</i>					
For the best Buck Goat bred out of the Division	15	10	5	...	25
For ditto ditto within the Division	10	5	...	...	15
For the best She Goat bred out of the Division	15	10	5	...	25
For ditto ditto within the Division	15	10	5	...	25
Total	55	35	15	...	90
<b>CLASS V.</b>					
<i>Poultry and Fowls.</i>					
For the best pen of Fowls, 1 Cock and 3 Hens, bred in the Division from imported stock	15	10	5	...	30
For ditto ditto imported Fowls	20	15	10	...	45
For ditto ditto Country-bred Fowls	10	5	...	...	10
For the best single Cock of any breed	5	...	...	...	5
For the best pen of four Capons	15	8	5	...	28
<i>Turkey.</i>					
For the best pair of Turkey Cock with 2 Hens	8	4	2	...	12
<i>Geese.</i>					
For the best Gander with four Geese	10	5	3	...	15
<i>Ducks.</i>					
For the best Drake with four Ducks	10	5	3	...	15
For ditto ditto Guinea Fowls	5	3	2	...	8
Total	98	55	15	...	138
Total of Prizes in Department I., Rupees	783	429	65	...	1,277
<b>DEPARTMENT II.</b>					
<b>CLASS I.</b>					
<i>Country Dairy Produce.</i>					
Best fresh Butter, sample to weigh not less than 1 seer	5	4	2	...	9
Best Cream Cheese, weight not less than 1 seer	5	4	2	...	9
Best Cow Ghee, weight no less than 10 seers	20	10	5	...	35
Best Buff'c ditto, 10 ditto	30	15	8	...	53
Total	60	33	13	...	106
<b>CLASS II.</b>					
Grain, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own lands, to be exhibited in samples of not less than 10 seers.					
Best Wheat ditto ditto	10	5	3	...	15
,, Barley ditto ditto	10	5	3	...	15
,, Oats ditto ditto	10	5	3	...	15
,, Table Rice ditto ditto	20	10	5	...	35
,, Common ditto ditto	15	7	3	...	25
,, Indian Corr ditto ditto	10	5	3	...	15
,, Bugra ditto ditto	5	2	1	...	7
Total	80	39	8	...	127
<b>CLASS III.</b>					
<i>Pulses, being the produce as before.</i>					
Best Gram	10	5	2	...	15
,, Peas	10	5	2	...	15
,, Ooreed	10	5	2	...	15
,, collection of Dals, 5 or more sorts, in samples of not less than 2 seers of each kind	10	5	2	...	15
Total	40	20	8	...	60

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR, &c.

		1st Prize. Rs.	2nd Prize. Rs.	3rd Prize. Rs.	4th Prize. Rs.	Total. Rs
<b>CLASS IV.</b>						
Tubers, being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 1 maund.						
Best Potatoes	... .	10	8	4		27
„ Sweet ditto	... .	10	5			15
„ Turmeric	... .	5				5
„ Ginger	... .	5				5
„ Arrowroot	... .	15	8	4		27
„ Potatoes imported	... .	15	8			23
	Total	65	29	8		102
<b>CLASS V.</b>						
Fiber, being the produce as before, to be exhibited in quantities of 5 seers each.						
Best Jute	... .	10	5			15
„ Flax	... .	10	5			15
„ Sunn	... .	10	5			15
„ Aloe Fiber	... .	10	5			15
	Total	40	20			60
<b>CLASS VI.</b>						
Cotton, Wool, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own lands and live stock, to weigh not less than 10 seers each.						
Best Cotton grown in the Division from foreign seeds	... .	50	25	12		87
Ditto Country Cotton	... .	30	15	8		53
	Total	80	40	20		140
<b>CLASS VII.</b>						
Dyes, in samples of 5 seers each.						
Best Safflower, being the produce of any District	... .	10	5			15
„ Indigo, ditto ditto ditto	... .	20	10			30
„ Laz Dye, ditto ditto ditto	... .	20	10			30
	Total	50	25			75
<b>CLASS VIII.</b>						
Oil Seed, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own land.						
Samples not less than 5 seers.						
Best Linseed	... .	8	4			12
„ Mustard Seed	... .	8	4			12
„ Til Seed	... .	8	4			12
„ Castor Seed	... .	8	4			12
„ Poppy Seed	... .	8	4			12
„ Sirgojah	... .	15	8			23
	Total	55	28			83
<b>CLASS IX.</b>						
Tobacco, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own land.						
Samples in 5 seers.						
Best Tobacco in Leaf	... .	10	5			15
<b>CLASS X.</b>						
Tea and Coffee.						
Tea and Coffee, being the produce of the Exhibitor's own land.						
Samples in* seers.						
For best Tea	... .	50	25			75
„ „ Coffee.	... .	30	15			45
	Total	80	40			120

\*Tea, 10 seers. Coffee, 20 seers.

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR, &c.	1st Prize. Rs	2nd Prize. Rs.	3rd Prize. Rs.	4th Prize. Rs.	Total. Rs.
<b>CLASS XI.</b> <i>Raw Silk.</i>					
Domestic Cocoons, not less than 100 Cocoons	20	10	5	3	30
Tussur Cocoons, ditto	30	15	5	3	45
Best peeled Tussur Silk, not less than 5 seers	20	10	5	3	30
" peeled Silk	20	10	5	3	30
Total	90	45	20	10	135
<b>CLASS XII.</b> <i>Sugarcane and Raw Sugar.</i>					
For best 20 Canes, ordinary, Country	10	5	3	2	15
For best Godr, 10 seers	10	5	3	2	15
Total	20	10	6	5	30
<b>CLASS XIII.</b> <i>Honey and Wax.</i>					
Honey in the Comb, being the produce of domestic Bees	10	5	3	2	15
Wax, unLeached, ditto ditto, not less than 2 seers	10	5	3	2	15
Total	20	10	6	5	30
<b>CLASS XIV.</b> <i>Jungle Produce.</i>					
Catechue, not less than 2 seers	20	10	5	3	30
Dhoona, Resin	10	5	3	2	15
Total	30	15	8	5	45
<b>CLASS XV.</b> <i>Agricultural Implements.</i>					
Best collection of not less than six Axes adapted for wood-cutting made from Iron produced in the Division	10	5	3	2	10
Ditto ditto six Kodalies	10	5	3	2	10
Best Plough made in the Division	10	5	3	2	10
Best Hackery ditto ditto	10	5	3	2	10
Best Native-made Cotton Gin	10	5	3	2	10
Best Country-made Scikles, not less than six	10	5	3	2	10
Total	60	30	15	10	60
<b>CLASS XVI.</b> <i>Garden Produce.</i>					
Best collection of Vegetables	20	15	10	5	45
Best collection of Vegetables exhibited by any Ryot being bona fide the produce of his own land	15	10	5	3	30
Best collection of Fruits	20	15	10	5	45
Best collection of Flowers	10	5	3	2	15
Total	65	45	25	13	135
<b>Total of Prizes in Department II., Rupees</b>	940	439	74	35	1,453
<b>DEPARTMENT III.</b>					
<b>CLASS I.</b>					
<i>Minerals.</i>					
Raw Iron smelted in the Division, not less than 3 seers	15	10	5	3	30
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Of Prizes in Department I., Rupees	783	429	65	30	1,277
Of " in " II. "	845	404	74	30	1,323
Of " in " III. "	15	10	5	3	30
<b>Grand Total of Prizes in all Departments, Rupees</b>	1,643	843	144	93	2,630

CAMP CHYRASSA,  
The 24th December 1864.

E. T. DALTON,  
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,  
and President of the Divisional Committee.

*Separate List of Prizes to be awarded from the contributions to the Fair Fund.*

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Best sample of Lac Dye, not less than 5 seers Lac, being the produce of any District in the Division	20	10	...	...	30
Best ditto of Stick Lac ditto	20	10	...	...	30
Wild Cocoons Silk, best specimen of not less than 100 Cocoons	10	...	...	...	10
Best specimen of Sirgojab Oil, not less than 3 seers	10	5	...	...	15
Ditto ditto Kurong,	3 ditto	5	...	...	5
Ditto ditto Koosoon,	3 ditto	5	...	...	5
Ditto ditto Sirso,	3 ditto	10	5	...	15
Ditto ditto Til,	3 ditto	10	5	...	15
Ditto ditto Castor Oil,	3 ditto	5	...	...	5
Best sample of Cotton Cloth adapted for native wear made in the Division, not less than 18 yards	15	7	...	...	22
Best ditto imported ditto	15	7	...	...	22
" Tussur ditto, one Than	15	7	...	...	22
" Woollen Blankets from Wool produced in the Division	10	5	...	...	15
" Best from other Districts of India	10	5	...	...	15
" specimen of Boots and Shoes made in the Division exhibited	10	5	...	...	15
" Harness made in the Division exhibited	10	5	...	...	15
" " exhibited	10	...	...	...	10
Total Rupees	200	81	...	...	281

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;  
*Gamp Chyebissa,*  
 The 23rd December 1864. }

E. T. DALTON,  
*Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Cash, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

• Progress and State of the Paper Currency, up to 30th April 1864, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal,—(No. 316T., dated Bhaugulpore, the 26th August 1863.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of No. R dated 26th ult. no. 174A,  
R.C. dated 31st ultimo.  
No. 197A. your letters noted in the margin relative to the receipt and issue of Currency Notes at Local Treasuries.

2. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be entirely in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Government of India, and altogether unobjectionable, that Collectors should give silver in exchange for Note to the full extent of available cash in their Treasuries, due deference being had to probable prospective disbursements and receipts, and that they should also give Notes in exchange for silver to the full extent to which Notes may have been paid into their hands either in liquidation of Government demands or in exchange for silver. To this extent it does not appear necessary that there should be any limit to a Collector's discretion except that above alluded to, namely, that he should keep a sufficient quantity of specie in hand to meet probable specie disbursements.

3. Of course Notes must be received when tendered in payment of all demands of Government of every description, and they should be paid freely to all persons who, having to receive money from the Treasury, make no objection to take it in Notes. As a rule, every one who comes to receive money from a Local Treasury should be asked how he would like to be paid, in silver, in Notes, or partly in one and partly in the other, and in what proportion, and if wholly or partly in Notes, the number and denomination of the Notes required. But no one must be obliged or pressed to take Notes against his free consent.

4. There does not seem to be any possible reason why Collectors should not be allowed to give, either in payment of demands on the Treasury or in exchange for silver, Notes to the full amount they have received from the public. Putting aside the Notes which have already been remitted from Calcutta to supply the circulation, and which are now for the most part absorbed, it is quite obvious that if Collectors issue no greater amount of Notes than they receive from the public, it can only assist the local circulation and cannot subserve the purposes of remitter to any perceptible, much less to any objectionable, degree.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor quite admits that it would be inexpedient to send Notes to any large amount from Calcutta to a Local Treasury merely that they may be issued there in exchange for silver and returned immediately to Calcutta;

but he does not consider it right that the convenience of the public should in any way be made to yield to an undue regard for the interests and profits of dealers in money and exchange, and he is of opinion, therefore, that while Collectors may be required to remit to Calcutta Notes of large amount which have been paid into the Local Treasury but which they cannot dispose of, they may be supplied freely on indent with Notes of the lower values to any reasonable extent to which it may seem likely that there is a legitimate demand for them, and may be authorized to give them not only in payment of demands on Government but in exchange for silver. If they are used for remittance to a limited extent, it will be quite within the legitimate scope of a Paper Currency and in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, and any abuse of the facility will speedily be discovered.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor does not agree with you in thinking that the local issue of small Notes in exchange for silver fails to promote the circulation of such Notes. Occasions frequently arise on which Notes are required for a journey, for remittance to a factory, mart, or plantation in the interior or for any similar purpose, and when they are either not procurable in the Bazar or to be had only at a premium; and though no doubt things will eventually find their level through the operation of the ordinary law of supply and demand, yet since Notes, like coin, are a monopoly in the hands of the Government, and it is no less the interest than the duty of the Government to furnish a sufficient supply of the circulating medium in all parts of the country, while the hindrances to a free and ready dissemination of small Notes from a remote Central Office of issue are in this part of India considerable, there can be, no doubt as to either the expediency or propriety, at any rate until the legitimate demand for Paper Currency is everywhere fully supplied, of assisting the operations of the Central Office by a moderate and judicious issue of such Notes from Local Treasuries, and it seems certain that a large proportion of Notes thus issued will remain in circulation.

7. I am directed, therefore, to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your intention to supply Collectors from time to time on indent with Notes of 10 and 20 Rupees' value, but desires that they may be issued both in payment of demands on the local Treasuries and also in exchange for coin, not only to Bankers but to all others who may require them. His Honor is further of opinion that 50 Rupee Notes may, in like manner, safely be supplied for the same

purposes, and that Notes of any amount in the hands of Collectors may be used in making Treasury payments.

8. A copy of this letter and of yours to which it is in reply will be furnished to the Board of Revenue for their information and that of all Commissioners and Collectors in the Lower Provinces. The Commissioners will be desired to report to the Board at the close of the current official year on the progress and state of the Paper Currency up to the 30th April 1864, with reference to the orders of the Government of India dated the 19th March 1862 and to this correspondence; and the Board will be requested, on the receipt of these reports, and after consultation with you, to submit their views on the whole subject for the information and further orders of the Government.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 334, dated the 20th August 1864.)

I AM desired by the Board of Revenue to submit the accompanying Returns showing the progress of the Paper Currency, up to the 30th of April last, in the Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, together with the remarks of the Deputy Auditor-General upon them.

2. The Board regret that the information received from the District Officers should be so generally meagre and unsatisfactory, and that the Deputy Auditor-General should not have been able, from his own records, in any way to supplement the statistics furnished by Collectors.

3. If the Government wish them to report upon this subject next year, the Board will at once prescribe Forms and Registers that will ensure better Returns then. They are, however, inclined to think that the subject is one strictly within the province of the Deputy Auditor-General, and concerning which he could best furnish a report.

4. On the present occasion the Board have little to add to Mr. Lushington's remarks, which deal with each District in detail. The general result is very much what might have been anticipated. In Districts such as Shahabad, where the demand for silver has been always large for Opium and other purposes of trade, the circulation of the large Notes is comparatively languid; while in Districts like the Eastern Districts of Bengal, in which the supply of silver exceeds as yet the demand for its use, there is a large demand for Notes.

5. Obviously these large Notes are used principally for purposes of remittance. The Board are of opinion that this use of Notes should not be too much discouraged or objected to. It will always be in fact one principal legitimate use of the larger denominations of Notes.

6. The circulation of the smaller Notes seems to be on the whole encouraging. The progress will necessarily be somewhat slow, but by degrees no doubt the convenience of these Notes will be fully appreciated. They should be furnished as freely as possible.

From J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,—(No. 219-2, dated the 15th August 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to return, with my observations, the Reports of the Divisional Commissioners on the progress and state of the Paper Currency up to 30th April last.

**Assam.**—The working of the Paper Currency is best ascertained by comparing the local receipts and issues and the amount, if ascertainable, in active circulation. Viewed in this light the operations in Assam have been decidedly successful, for the receipts have been Rupees 3,24,245, and the issues Rupees 2,21,715. Money being so much required in Assam we may, I think, safely infer that the greater part of the issues are in active circulation and have not been sent as remittances to Calcutta. It is evident from the Return that a much larger amount of Notes was sent to Assam than was needed. It remains to be seen what effect the orders of the Government of India, dated 30th June 1864, No. 1114, may have upon the Note circulation.

**DARZEELING.**—The local receipts appear to have been Rupees 91,870, and the issues Rupees 60,590; these proportions are very fair if the whole amount of issues is in active circulation; but, judging from the remarks of the Superintendent, some part of it has been remitted to Calcutta or withdrawn from local circulation. From the 3rd paragraph of the Superintendent's letter it would seem that at times he cashes Notes for large amounts which, considering he has no available surplus, and the difficulty of supplying him with funds, he should not do. The operations of the Paper Currency in this District can hardly be considered successful.

**Bhaugulpoore.**—**MONGHYR.**—The local receipts were Rupees 84,160, and the issues Rupees 1,08,810, showing very successful results if the issues are in active circulation and not obtained for remittances. On this point, however, there is no information. With the restriction complained of

Government only are competent to deal. I need only remark that it would not be inconvenient either to give Notes in exchange for cash or vice versa as this is a remitting Treasury having a surplus, but the Collector should be informed it is not the wish of Government that Notes should be issued for purposes of remittance.

**PURNEAH.**—The local receipts of this District were Rupees 2,61,650, and the issues Rupees 1,81,410; these figures are highly satisfactory if the Notes are in active circulation and have not been used as remittances, but the Commissioner is silent on this point. The Collector complains that Notes aggregating Rupees 99,000 were taken from his Treasury and sent to Calcutta. This is quite true; but in April when these Notes were re-cashed the money was most urgently required at the General Treasury, Calcutta; every available Rupee was remitted from all Districts. At this time the Collector had 127 Notes of Rupees 1,000 each in stock, and of this number forty-one Notes were left with him and the remainder sent to the Presidency. Besides these he had a good stock of smaller Notes. It may, I think, be concluded that the Notes of large value are chiefly required for remittances, and it is not the wish of Government that they should be supplied for this purpose.

**BHAUGULPORE.**—The local receipts were Rupees 90,180, and the issues Rupees 1,35,210, a satisfactory state of things if the larger Notes have not been obtained for remittances. The Commissioner, unfortunately, is silent upon the point.

**Chittagong.**—**CHITTAGONG.**—The local receipts and issues have not been given; an approximate estimate of the latter will give Rupees 1,50,000, of which amount large Notes greatly prevail, leading to the inference that the Notes were required for remittances. The Collector complains that his indents have not been complied with in full. Why his indent in September was not complied with I am unable to ascertain. His indent in April was not complied with, as the state of the General Treasury was too low to admit of any remittances to the Provinces. It also seemed as if the indent required, being Notes of large value, was for remittances.

**TIPPERAH.**—The local receipts were Rupees 13,790, the issues Rupees 38,780, of which the greater part was in payment of salaries, the larger Notes probably for remittances. The Collector complains that his indents have not been complied with, but gives no particulars as to dates or the description of Notes required, which prevents me from entering into details. I can, therefore, only generally remark that his indents for Notes of lower value have been complied with, and that

larger Notes were not sent, as they were apparently only required for remittances.

**RULGOAH.**—The local receipts and issues are not given. Rupees 12,020 probably is the amount of the latter. The Collector says there is a great demand for Notes of high value for remittances and no demand for Notes of low value. The Currency operations in this District must, therefore, be considered as unsatisfactory. The views of the Commissioner are not in accord with those of Government.

**Nuddea.**—**24-PERGUNNAHS.**—No information is given regarding the transactions of this Treasury. No remarks are necessary.

**NUDDEA.**—It is difficult to reconcile the statement of Notes received and issued as given by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury with that furnished by the Collector. The receipts and issues are very large and the Note system seems well appreciated and in a very satisfactory state.

**JESSORE.**—The local receipts are Rupees 1,82,620, the issues Rupees 1,46,670. The Collector remarks that Notes of the higher value were not in demand; this, however, is hardly borne out by the statement of receipts and issues. The operations altogether are very satisfactory.

**PATNA**—In *Patna* the Note Currency is managed by the Branch Bank of Bengal. There appear to be three lakhs of Notes in circulation with a steadily increasing demand, chiefly ascribable to the Notes being sent to and from Calcutta as remittances. The Commissioner complains that there is a scarcity of Notes both for public and private purposes. The Bank replies that the Notes being used for different values of the Notes. The Collector says the demand for small Notes was very considerable, and seems to think they were required for hoarding; let us hope they are in circulation; even if hoarded they effect one object of Paper Currency, as they release so much cash for circulation.

**BOGRAH.**—Local receipts Rupees 20,600, issues Rupees 25,600, or Rupees 45,600 if the amount received from other Districts is additional. The demand for Notes of the lower values leads to the hope that the Notes remain in the District; if this is the case, the Collector's Treasury should be well supplied with them.

**PUBNAH.**—The local receipts are not given, the issues were Rupees 44,280. It is satisfactory to know that half the amount was for local use; the wish of the Collector to exchange large Notes for the purpose of remittance cannot be complied with.

**MOORSHEDABAD.**—No distinction has been made between local receipts and extra-provincial; the amount given is close upon five lakhs; the local issues appear to be about half, a highly satisfactory state of things if the amount is in active circulation as supposed by the Collector, but I am a little doubtful of this, as 184 Notes for Rupees 100 each have been issued.

**Dacca.**—**DACCA.**—The local receipts and issues are not given. In a foot note Notes to the extent of Rupees 28,52,456 are said to be in circulation in the Division, a remarkable state of things if correct. How this result has been arrived at is not stated. With the scanty information supplied no opinion can be formed. The Commissioner appears to have misapprehended the object of the Paper Currency. The same observations will apply to the other Districts of Dacca Division.

**Burdwan.**—**BANCOORAH.**—The local receipts were Rupees 99,810, the issues Rupees 94,970, the two nearly balancing each other, a very satisfactory state of things, especially as Notes are apparently well appreciated and readily received.

**BEERBHOOM**—The local receipts were Rupees 3,10,790, the issues Rupees 1,88,550, a very satisfactory state of things if the issues are in active circulation; there has been a large issue of large Notes, which I look upon with suspicion. I cannot agree with the Collector that the payment of four lakhs of Rupees on account of Government demands proves a large circulation of Notes in the District.

**BURDWAN.**—The local receipts were Rupee 10,39,380, and the issues Rupees 7,83,820. In these sums, or the sum issued in small Notes, are in active circulation, the operations in Currency Notes have been decidedly successful in this District.

**HOOGHLY.**—The local receipts were Rupees 12,47,230, and the issues Rupees 4,81,470. If the sum issued in Notes of lower value alone are in active circulation the operations have been very successful.

**MIDNAPORE.**—The local receipts are Rupees 2,25,780, and the issues Rupees 2,01,620; the remittance is prejudicial to the interests of the Bank, the justness of which cannot be denied. The Notes are used for a purpose never intended by Government and materially prejudice the local exchange, and it is hardly to be expected that the Bank will issue more Notes to prejudice still further their exchange transactions. The Notes issued are quite sufficient for local purposes if legitimately used.

**SHAHABAD.**—The local receipts were Rupees 2,74,520, and the issues Rupees 66,240. Considering that the receipts are so large, and four times the amount issued, the Collector should only cash Notes to a very limited extent, more especially as it is necessary to supply his Treasury with cash, it cannot, therefore, be said that he has any available surplus cash. The greater portion of the issues are for large Notes probably for remittances, it seems to me, therefore, that the circulation of Notes in this District is not in a satisfactory state.

**CHUMPARUN.**—The local receipts and issues have not been given, but probably Rupees 26,050 is about the amount of the latter. From the report of the Collector the chief part of this amount was used for remittances. In fact his whole report states that there is no circulation of Notes, a very unsatisfactory state of things.

SARUN.—The local receipts apparently are Rupees 82,540, and the issues Rupees 1,05,350, very satisfactory results if the issues were in active circulation, but it appears from the Collector's report that the Notes were purchased for remittances. As, however, a good part of the issues were for sums of Rupees 100 and under, I am inclined to think that there is a fair sum in active circulation.

TIRHOOT.—The local receipts are not given, the issues were Rupees 1,78,535; if this amount is in active circulation the result is satisfactory. The Collector says nothing about the Notes being purchased for remittances.

BENAR.—The local receipts were Rupees 17,730, the issues Rupees 10,130. Large Notes are not in great demand, as Supply Bills are available, hence it may, I think, be inferred that the smaller Notes are in active circulation, if so, the result is satisfactory.

CUTTACK.—CUTTACK.—The local receipts were Rupees 15,575, and the issues Rupees 26,325. The Commissioner reports that small Notes are largely taken by the public; there is nothing to prevent these being supplied on indent. It is not desirable to supply large Notes for remittances, though the transactions are small the operations are on a sound footing.

POOKEE.—The same as above. Local receipts Rupees 4,196, issues Rupees 20,940.

BALASORE.—The local receipts were Rupees 1,26,010, the issues Rupees 64,240. The particulars have not been given in the Commissioner's report, and the reports of the Collectors have not been sent. As there is a demand for small Notes and the large Notes appear to have been sent by the Collector to Calcutta, we may, I think, conclude that the greater portion of the issues are in active circulation, if so, the result is satisfactory.

Rajshahye.—MALDAH.—The local receipts are not given, the issues were Rupees 1,61,720, a good sum if in active circulation. The Report is silent upon this point; but looking to the number of large Notes issued it is to be proved that they were purchased for remittances. With defective information before me it is not possible to form any decided opinion upon the success or failure of the operations.

DINAGEPORE.—The local receipts are not given; but judging from the large amount, Rupees 73,400, sent to the Bank of Bengal, they must have been very large; the issues were Rupees 18,220, a good sum if in active circulation; but as almost the whole amount issued is on account of large Notes, they were probably obtained for remittances. It does not appear to me that the smaller Notes have had a fair trial, the number received into the District Treasury being so small; the whole of them have been re-issued. The Collector is silent as to whether the Notes were in circulation or required for remittance; the latter seems most probable.

RUNGPORE.—The information given by the Collector is confusing and defective, and without much time and trouble no information can be

obtained. The local receipts and issues are not given. The Collector complains that a supply of large Notes towards the end of the year was refused, this was on account of the low state of the General Treasury. Besides which it is more than probable the Notes were required for remittance and not for circulation.

RAJSHAHYE.—The information from this District is too defective to form any opinion. The local receipts and issues are not given, neither are the two sums fairly balanced; the number of large Notes issued looks rather as if they were used as remittances, the Collector also hints at this, but thinks Government should have "the first privilege of using them," but does not mention to what extent he has availed himself of the "privilege."

Chota Nagpore.—HAZAREBAUGH.—The local receipts are Rupees 57,520, and the issues Rupees 46,120, the amounts fairly balance, and from what the Collector states we may fairly conclude that the greater portion is in active circulation and likely to increase, which is a satisfactory state of things.

MAUNBHOOM.—The local receipts were Rupees 1,27,065, and the issues Rupees 42,825. Details of these Notes are not given, but from the Collector's remarks I infer that the Notes exchanged for cash were for remittances and not for active circulation; the operations, therefore, cannot be considered satisfactory.

LOHARDUGGA.—The local receipts were Rupees 2,780, the issues Rupees 9,090. The sums are small, but from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner the greater part of the issues are in active circulation with an increasing demand; the results may be considered fairly satisfactory though on a small scale.

SINGBHOOOM.—The local receipts and issues appear to have been Rupees 2,800, the information given is not clear, and no details have been given. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that Notes of large value will be required for remittances; he appears to have imperfect notions as to the object of a Paper Currency. Owing to the defective information supplied by very many of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners much is left to conjecture. Should Reports be called for in future it would be better to issue a form to be filled in with a column for remarks, in which should be particularly stated whether the sums issued were for remittance or active local circulation. The issue of Notes for remittances should be discontinued, and it will be observed that the complaints of insufficiency of Notes are chiefly from those Districts in which Notes of large value have been issued for remittances.

I regret that I am unable, without delaying this Report for a considerable time, to give the number of each denomination of Notes received and discharged at each Treasury from and to the public and the Bank of Bengal. In many instances the information may be gathered from the District Returns accompanying the Commissioner's Report.

**NO. AND VALUE OF NOTES RECEIVED FROM BANK OF BENGAL AND OTHER TREASURIES  
DURING 1863-64.**

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NO. AND VALUE OF NOTES REMITTED TO THE BANK OF BENGAL DURING 1863-64.														
		Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total value in Rupees.	Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.					
ASSAM	Gowalparah Kamroop Durrung Nowgong Seebaugur Luckinpoore Cherrapoonjee	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9,820 3,50,000 19,300 1,000 3,000 28,000 2,400	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20,880 4,54,580 70,755 85,620 28,410 58,550 18,970	20,350 2,62,470 60,795 67,170 23,660 30,640 5,670
BENGALIPORE	Bhaugulpore Monghyr Purneah	0 0 0	0 0 160	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	68,500 35,000 20,000	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,010 20,000 99,000	1,51,470 1,19,160 2,81,050		
BORDWAH	Bankoorah Beerbhoom Bardwan Hoogly Midnapore	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	99,840 3,21,490 10,39,350 12,48,330 2,32,730	94,970 3,07,330 11,34,410 12,82,900 2,29,620				
CHITTAGONG	Bullooah Chittagong Tipperah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14,310 2,41,030 38,790	12,020 2,40,080 38,780		
CUTTACK	Guttack Pooree	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	26,335 21,520	26,325 20,940		
CURLICK	N.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1,41,540	1,30,940		

<b>CHOTA NAGPUR</b>	<b>Lohardugga</b>	57,529	46,120
	Maunbhoom	9,500	8,990
	Singbhoom	1,27,665	1,23,825
		2,800	2,800
<b>DARLA</b>	<b>Backergunge</b>	0	0
	Cachar	0	0
	Daoca	0	0
	Furneedpore	0	0
	Myrmensing	0	0
	Sylhet	0	0
<b>NUPURA</b>	<b>Jessore</b>	800	300
	Nuddea	0	0
	24-Peigunnahs	0	0
<b>PATNA</b>	<b>Behar</b>	200	300
	Chumparun	0	0
	Patna	0	0
	Sarun	0	0
	Shahabad	556	272
	Tirhoot	0	0
<b>RAJSHAHI</b>	<b>Bograh</b>	400	150
	Dinagepore	0	0
	Maldah	0	0
	Moorshedabad	0	0
	Pubna	0	0
	Rajshahye	0	0
	Rungpore	0	0
	Larjeeling	0	0
Total	3,956	2,007	1,030
		615	29
		7,21,220	1,321
		979	1,466
		805	1,862
		34,87,910	64,42,850
			1,08,62,336

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.; }  
Fort William,  
The 20th August 1864.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secreta



Hazareebaugh	269	844	341	279	6	189	244	277	173	277	6	0	46,120	0	0		
Maunbhoon	0	*0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,825	0	0		
Lohardugga	104	53	54	22	1	2	1	2	22	1	2	2	*8,930	0	0		
Singblom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	0		
Bakergunge	22	12	41	71	19	100	100	1,19,110	22	19	34	52,710	0	0			
Cachar	800	800	170	29	4	3	25,450	88	120	23	4	18,280	0	0			
Dacs	1,662	757	475	272	14	60	1,49,710	8,134	928	5,161	3,599	625	1,101,21,22,076	0	0		
Furreedpore	139	74	38	x1	12	8	20,870	139,	75	40	18	7	11	21,190	0	0	
Mynmarsing	421	182	279	69	24	81	1,94,700	254	114	238	69	24	78	1,13,620	0	0	
Sylhet	7	8	16	11	2	15	18,130	1,945	908	298	11	2	15	69,610	0	0	
Jessore	420	254	289	859	79	94	61,93,180	1,148	502	859	242	56	55	1,46,670	0	0	
Nuddea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,35,80	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,34,775	0	0
24-Pargunnahs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behar	1,046	530	145	81	5	10	43,910	1,069	793	365	28	2	18	1,01,300	0	0	
Chumparam	510	237	102	46	5	1	d28,580	385	280	144	59	5	1	26,050	0	0	
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarun	569	400	459	419	84	16	1,20,590	569	318	528	349	34	16	1,05,850	0	0	
Shahabad	286	217	548	924	321	362	6,49,500	629	305	401	502	46	94	e1,98,640	0	0	
Tirhoot	729	428	556	704	274	204	4,55,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,78,535	0	0
Bograh	18	16	20	56	11	8	20,600	418	106	30	56	10	6	25,600	0	0	
Dinagpore	10	16	64	235	144	510	6,09,120	10	16	62	157	76	61	1,18,220	0	0	
Maldah	222	100	800	300	70	85	1,94,220	219	99	797	287	62	81	f1,84,720	0	0	
Moorsheadabad	485	228	317	514	108	367	4,97,660	439	296	361	461	83	184	1,49,960	0	0	
Pubna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,79,810	0	0	0	0	0	g 57,610	0	0	
Rajshahiye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94,645	0	0	0	0	0	h 81,045	0	0	
Rungpore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darjeeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,14,180	245	77	120	141	35	19	60,590	0	0
Total ...	23,788	13,126	18,288	13,092	2,203	3,398	87,21,630	32,801	14,060	17,144	12,806	1,777	2,443	74,54,426			

Secrets

*Secretary*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.; }  
Port William,  
The 20th August 1864.

From the HON'BLE A. DEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, (No. 3245, dated Darjeeling, the 20th September 1864.)

I AM directed to forward, for submission to His

To Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 816, dated 26th August 1863.

From Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 332, dated 20th August 1864.

gin on the subject of the progress of the Paper Currency, up to the 30th of April last, in the Districts of the Lower Provinces.

2. The results, so far as can be gathered from the Returns, which are very imperfect, is most satisfactory, but in respect to many Districts the details of the values of Notes are wanting, and from Patna, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Rungpore there is no information at all. Taking the Tables as they stand the result is as follows:—

Received at Local Treasuries from  
the Bank and other Treasuries ... Rs. 7,21,220  
Received from the public ... „ 87,21,630

Total ... Rs. 94,42,850

Remitted from Local Treasuries to the Bank ... „ Rs. 34,57,910  
Paid out to the public ... „ 74,54,426

Total Rs. ... 1,09,42,336

Or according to the total given  
in the first Return ... „ 1,08,62,336

From this it would appear that while eighty-seven lakhs of paper have been sent into the Mofussil and paid into Local Treasuries through the agency of the public, only seven lakhs have been issued direct to the Local Treasuries from the Bank, and that while seventy-four lakhs have been issued from the Local Treasuries to the public thirty-four lakhs (including of course part of a balance remaining on hand from the previous year) have been remitted on account of Government to the Bank in Calcutta.

3. It is clear, therefore, that if the Paper Currency is used for purposes of remittance by the public, as no doubt it is and must be to a considerable extent, the balance of remittance is from Calcutta to the Mofussil, not from the Mofussil to Calcutta; while on the other hand the Currency has enabled the Government to receive in Calcutta a remittance of thirty-four lakhs in Notes, which otherwise must have been brought down in specie or cleared from the Local Treasuries by means of Bills.

4. The above figures take no account whatever of Notes sent into Mofussil circulation from the centre of issue, which have not passed through the Local Treasuries at all. The amount of these Notes cannot even be conjectured; but, considering that seventy-four lakhs of Rupees have been paid to the public from Local Treasuries, it is probably safe to conclude that the Mofussil circulation of Currency Notes in these Provinces is not less than a crore of Rupees.

5. Of Notes of the higher denominations it may be observed that, while 3,398 Notes of 1,000 Rupees value have been paid into Local Treasuries by the public, only 2,443 of such Notes have been issued from Local Treasuries to the public, and that, while 2,203 Notes of 500 Rupees value have been paid in, only 1,777 such Notes have

been issued. This seems to show that such Notes are not used for remittance in the only sense in which remittance by Notes is objectionable.

6. The only reason why it is objectionable that Notes should be used for remittance is lest the Government should be obliged to incur expense in laying down specie where it would not otherwise be required, and lest specie should accumulate in Local Treasuries in excess of local wants. Thus, if Notes were issued without stint in exchange for silver, at some Treasuries there would be an inconvenient accumulation of cash, and at other Treasuries if cash were given freely in exchange for Notes, the Treasury would be exhausted and must be replenished by a specie remittance. But it is a sufficient precaution against either kind of inconvenience if, in the former case, Collectors are not supplied with Notes by the Bank, but are limited in their issues by the amount which they receive in Notes from the public, and if in the latter case they are careful to keep on hand a sufficient amount of silver to meet probable specie disbursements. Within these limits the Collectors cannot go wrong either in making payments in Notes to those who wish to receive them, or in freely exchanging Notes for silver, or silver for Notes; and the Lieutenant-Governor would instruct them accordingly.

7. When Notes accumulate in any Local Treasury in excess of the local demand, the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General should direct the remittance of the excess to Calcutta, taking care that the remittance is made in Notes of the higher denominations, and in those only, of the smaller denominations of which the local supply is much in excess of the demand. On the other hand, if the supply of small Notes in the hands of the Collectors is apparently insufficient to meet local wants, it should be increased at once by a remittance from Calcutta.

8. These points do not seem to have been attended to. Thus, to take the case of Shahabad, it does not appear why the Collector should have been required to remit to Calcutta two hundred and three 10 Rupee Notes and one hundred and thirty-four 20 Rupee Notes when the local demand for such Notes was considerably in excess of the supply, and when he had Notes of Rupees 500 and 1,000 in his Treasury which were not required for local purposes, and in which the remittance on account of Government might more suitably have been made. At the end of the year the Collector had but one hundred and ten 10 Rupee and fifty 20 Rupee Notes in his Treasury. In Bhangulpore again, though the remittance to Calcutta has been rightly made only in large Notes, the Collector's stock of small Notes was reduced at the end of the year to twenty-eight 10 Rupee, thirty-three 20 Rupee, and ten 50 Rupee Notes, though the demand for such Notes is evidently much in excess of the supply, and this, in all probability, for local circulation. So in Purneah the Collector was left at the end of the year with no 10 Rupee Notes, and only two 20 Rupee and six 50 Rupee Notes in his Treasury, though the demand for such Notes was evidently considerable; and in other Districts the same thing occurred. In Darjeeling, though the Deputy Commissioner seems to have imprudently cashed Notes of large amount for which he had no available surplus, yet, so far as can be gathered from the imperfect Returns of this District, there is a local demand for small Notes, and the

Lieutenant-Governor is aware from personal experience that they are not always to be had at the Local Treasury.

9. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, seems to think that it is the object of the Government to discourage the use of Currency Notes as a means of remittance, but this is the case only to the extent abovementioned. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor quite out of the question to suppose that remittances in Government Notes are to be discouraged because they interfere with the profits of the Bank of Bengal or of other dealers in money and exchange. Neither the Bank nor any one else has any right to demand that, with a view to private interests, the Government should restrict the issue of its Notes to the full extent required by the public, or prevent the public from using the Notes for any purpose for which they may be required; and it seems to His Honor, therefore, that Collectors should be directed to receive and pay Notes to the full extent above indicated, and to dispose of all Notes in their possession freely to the public, without troubling themselves to enquire the purpose to which the Notes are likely to be put.

10. It is desirable that the Annual Report on the Currency should continue to be made by the Board after receiving the remarks of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General on the Local Returns. The Commissioners and Collectors should be led to regard the extension of the Paper Currency in their several Divisions and Districts as an important object of local administration, not indeed to be brought about by any forcible means, but by giving to the public all reasonable facilities for paying and receiving Notes at the Local Treasuries consistent with the larger financial interests of the State; and from them and from the Board the Government desires to receive an annual account of the progress of the Currency and of its bearing upon the internal trade of the country, and on the economical condition of the people. The Returns, which should include the operations of the Branch Banks at Patna and Dacca, as well as of the other Local Treasuries, should show the amount of Notes of each denomination in the hands of each Collector at the close of the previous year, the amount received during the year (1) from the Bank of Bengal, (2) from the Treasuries, and (3) from the public; the amount (1) remitted to the Bank, and (2) paid out to the public; and the amount remaining in the hands of the Collector at the close of the year. Should the Government of India agree in these views, His Honor proposes to instruct the Board of Revenue and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General accordingly.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 8850, dated the 10th December 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8245, dated the 20th September 1864, forwarding, with remarks, a correspondence on the subject of the progress of the Paper Currency up to the 30th April last in the Districts of the Lower Provinces.

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to instruct Officers in charge of Treasuries to give silver in exchange for Notes to the full extent of the available cash in their Treasuries, due care being taken to keep on hand a sufficient amount of silver to meet probable specie disbursements. This is objectionable, because it would greatly complicate the transaction of the Treasuries and render them liable to indefinite drains according to the fluctuations of the exchange. There can be no objection, however, to Currency Notes being used for remittance, provided Officers in charge of Treasuries confine themselves to receiving Notes in payment of revenue and to paying them in exchange for silver or in liquidation of claims upon Government.

The following simple Rules may be prescribed for observance:—

1st.—That Officers in charge of Treasuries should receive Currency Notes in payment of all Government dues, and should pay them *on tender of silver*, or to persons having claims upon the Government, if those persons make no objection to take them. As a rule, every one who comes to receive money from a Local Treasury should be asked how he would like to be paid, in silver, in Notes, or partly in silver and partly in Notes, and if so, in what proportion, and if wholly or partly in Notes, the number and denomination of the Notes required. But no one must be obliged or pressed to take Notes against his free consent.

2nd.—That when a supply of Notes is required for the use of a Treasury, the Collector should apply to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General for a remittance in Notes of the requisite amount and denominations.

3rd.—That the exchange of specie for Notes should be confined to the limits prescribed in the second of the five Rules at the close of the Notification of the 19th of March 1862.

3. If these Rules are adhered to, the cases will be rare in which there will be an undue accumulation of Notes in the Treasuries; but if such should occur, the Officers in charge should apply to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General to authorize their being returned to Calcutta, or remitted to any Treasury where they may be required.

4. The instructions proposed in the 10th paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment are judicious; but in the Returns from Treasuries of Notes received from the public, those received for cash should be distinguished from those received in payment of revenue.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal, (No. 4456, dated the 31st December 1864.)

With reference to the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3850, dated the 10th instant, relative to the progress of the Paper Currency in the Districts of the Lower Provinces, copy of which has been forwarded to you direct, I am desired to send

\* No. 3246, dated 20th herewith a copy of the September last letter\* to which that from the Financial Department is a reply, and to request that you will issue to the Collectors such instructions as may be necessary.



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

### System of Rotation of Crops observed among Native Agriculturists.

From A. H. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 24th December 1864.)

I HAVE now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th June last.

2. Immediately on its receipt steps were taken by the Council to obtain information in respect to the rotation of crops by the issue of a Circular and queries (copy of which is enclosed) bearing on this point. This Circular and queries were distributed to all Members of the Society who, it was supposed, took an interest in the subject and were possessed of practical experience. It would appear, from the papers published in the Supplement to a recent Number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, (No. 61 of 30th November 1864,) that the majority of the persons so addressed had been also communicated with by the Landholders' Association, and it is probable that for this reason they have not responded to the Society's requisition. It was under the impression that, notwithstanding this circumstance, some more replies might be received, that the Council have delayed so long in acknowledging your letter.

3. It will be seen that no general system of rotation of crops prevails among Native Agriculturists, though in many Districts the advantages of ceasing for a time the cultivation of cereals are obviously appreciated. Nowhere, apparently has it occurred to them that anything is to be gained by giving their fields the complete rest which is afforded by a clean fallow. Probably the system of land assessment in India may have something to do with the ryots reluctance to spare the resources of his field.

4. In now forwarding copies of the replies for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the Council direct me to express their regret that they have not been able to obtain information from other localities than those indicated.

Circular from A. H. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 4th July 1861.)

THE Agricultural and Horticultural Society being desirous of obtaining reliable information in respect to the rotation of crops on this side of India, and whether, by leaving their fields fallow, or by other means, attempts are made to increase the produce per beegah, either of *Rubbee* or *Khurreef* crops, I am directed by the Council to submit the annexed queries bearing on these points and to solicit the favor of your obliging them, as early as possible, with as full replies thereto as your observation and experience may enable you to afford:—

1st.—Have you observed any practice of rotation of crops among the ryots of your neighbourhood?

2nd.—Are the lands ever left fallow for an interval?

3rd.—Please state any facts within your knowledge bearing on the means of increasing the weight of produce from the soil; whether of rain, or cold weather crops?

4th.—What crops have you observed grown as a rotation where the lands are generally sown with rice?

From J. W. SMITH, Esq., of Katly Factory, Krishnaghur, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 25th July 1864.)

I AM in receipt of your Circular dated the 4th instant, and in reply beg leave to state, in answer to the first question, No.

To the second question.—Rice is generally sown by the ryots from three to five years according to the strength of the soil; no attempt to manure the lands; the lands are then allowed to remain fallow

for a couple of years to allow the strength to return to them.

*In answer to the third question.*—There is no doubt that by increased ploughing and manuring of the lands both the weight of the crop and the produce of the land would be very much increased; but the ryot only thinks of cultivating as much land as he possibly can with the very least expense to himself, trusting to the chances of the season to turn out a good crop.

*In answer to your fourth question.*—After the rice is cut the principal cold weather crops sown in those lands are linseed and grain; in low-lying bheel lands peas are sown.

From A. HILLS, Esq., of Katchekatta Factory, Krishnaghur, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 27th July 1864.)

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant I beg to give the following replies to the questions you put:—

*Answer 1st.*—In the high lands in this part of the country the ryots sow in spring “*Aus Dhan*,” which is reaped in September, and in the cold weather, in the same lands, they sow wheat, barley, sursoo, moisnia, and collie, but in no rotation or with any idea of benefit arising from any rotation which may occur from accidental circumstances one year with another. Every ryot who can manage it is also fond of sowing a little chillie and sugarcane, as the profits from them are very large, and as these two crops occupy the land for nearly twelve months they, with October indigo, are the only crops that really cause a rotation.

*Answer 2nd.*—It is quite the exception for the ryots to leave any of their lands fallow in this part of the country.

*Answer 3rd.*—The ryots never to my knowledge have yet attempted to do anything to increase the weight of produce from the soil, nor do I know of any means they have of doing so.

*Answer 4th.*—The crops which follow rice are mentioned in my answer No. 1. “*Iman Dhan*” is often followed by a crop of peas, sown without cultivation as the lands dry.

From A. S. SAWERS, Esq., Calcutta, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 18th July 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 4th instant, with the queries attached, and to which I now proceed to reply:—

*Answers 1st and 2nd.*—My experience of the system of agriculture pursued by the ryots of Lower Bengal extends to the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, and Hooghly, and I do not hesitate to say that the principle of “*rotation of cropping*” is not the least understood by any of the ryots of those Districts. We do not expect to find in the “*Chassa*,” or agricultural ryots of Bengal, a knowledge of the chemical qualities of the soil or of their action upon different plants; they all, however, possess a practical knowledge of the adaptation of soils to different crops and of the effect of those crops on the different qualities of soil; the value of *rest* or fallow (potit) they perfectly understand and generally put in practice, especially where their lands are of a light and exhaustive nature; but the period of fallow seldom extends over one year, and only at intervals of two or three years; and in the Districts where indigo cultivation exists, I never met a ryot who did not admit that indigo was, in his

experience, the least exhaustive crop of any, and, therefore, the best suited for a *rest*. Two years of rice followed by two of indigo is perhaps the best rotation that can possibly be pursued in the interest of both ryots and planter.

*Answer 3rd.*—In this country, as in every other, *manuring* and *good cultivation* are the great means for giving increase of weight and quality to the products of the soil, and I do not suppose there is a District of Bengal where the value of manure is not perfectly understood by the ryot, though in no District whatever is it practically appreciated. This arises from the apparent inability or unwillingness of the ryot to go into a matter of cultivation or experiment and compare the *cost* with the result in yield. If you tell him that by an expenditure of Rupees 5 a keegah for manure he may not only double but treble the produce of his land, his reply is simply, “where can I get 5 Rupees to lay out on manure,” while to have a poojah or a naatich in his house he will beg or borrow the same at any amount of interest and charges. The only crops for which a ryot looks upon manure as a *sine qua non* are sugarcane and potatoes, both of which are now extensively cultivated in the Districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. The manure used for them is crushed oil cake, and in small quantities; the ryots find it to possess the quality of expelling white ants as well as acting as a manure. The cultivation of sugarcane and potatoes being chiefly by hoeing and turning over the *soil* with the short-hand kodalee, thereby exposing it, at certain depths, to the action of the sun and atmosphere, the soil, independent of the sprinkling of “*soel*” or oil cake, becomes much enriched, and, as a matter of course, thereafter always yields a heavier rice crop. In portions of the District of Burdwan the ryots manure the portions of land immediately adjoining their villages from the ashes and refuse of their dwelling-houses, and also in the dry hot season from the soil taken from the bottoms of tanks. During the cold season, too, they avail themselves of large flocks of sheep which pass through the District, and to induce the shepherd to remain for a length of time to graze their sheep on their *mauts*, the neighbouring villages join and either pay the shepherds a certain sum, or they engage to feed them, while the shepherd themselves are very glad of the opportunity to have their flocks well grazed without let or hindrance. With regard to good cultivation, however much we may be disposed to despise the simple plough of the Bengal ryot, I find that the system of cultivation which he practises is now being discovered by the Agriculturists of the Lothians of Scotland (perhaps the most scientific and practical Agriculturists in the world) to be the most correct and best system of cultivation, and that, instead of laying over and squeezing one furrow in the top of the other as done hitherto by the Scotch and English plough, the system is to adopt, with steam-power very often, scarifiers or cultivators simply to loosen the earth well and eradicate all weeds and furrow the well pulverized land, which is exactly the system followed, perhaps for the last 2,000 years, but with a simple instrument, by the Bengal ryot.

From P. J. DELAUNAY, Esq., Tipperah, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

*1st.*—The low state of the country scarcely admits of a rotation of crops. I have ryots who are fortunate enough in possessing higher or more

elevated lands, generally resort to the raising of a second and third crop on the same land, the third being collie, tobacco, chillies, and vegetables for culinary purposes.

Most of the land in this District produces two crops of paddy in rotation; but few ryots attend to the rearing of the first crop of paddy, as the time that would be taken up in reaping it (which is generally in July) and the re-ploughing the lands would materially interfere with the sowing of the second crop, which must be completed in August, as the rains begin to subside in September.

2nd.—Lands are seldom, if the ryots can help it, left fallow; an exception, however, prevails as respects sugarcane lands, which are in general allowed to remain fallow after the second year's crop for at least one entire year.

3rd.—The means adopted by ryots with a view of increasing the weight of produce from the soil is by burning up the stubble if not required for thatching, food for cattle, and for sale.

Small patches of land for the rearing of vegetables is generally sprinkled with cowdung, but this refers to the cold weather crops alone.

4th.—Lands sown with rice are left for the next year after the crops are removed in consequence of the water in the fields seldom drying up before January and February, after which the soil, which is nothing but hard clay, will not admit of the plough entering it. Some lands which, owing to elevation, dry up in December, while the crop is ready for the sickle, are sown after the removal of the crop with collie thrown broad-cast.

From W. DODGSON, Esq., Kallygunge Factory, Rungpore, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 28th July 1864.)

1st.—Yes. Lands sown with rice (paddy) in April, which is cut in August, are again sown with mustard in October, which is cut in February; or jute sown in April and cut in August is succeeded either by amur rice or mustard. The same crops are sown every year.

2nd.—Yes. Lands are left fallow for three years after having been cultivated for a similar period.

3rd.—Formerly little or no manure was used in this neighbourhood; but of late years, since jute has paid so well, the ryots have been in the habit of manuring that crop to a certain extent, and the produce of their fields has been much increased thereby.

4th.—As above.

From J. G. LEE, Esq., Monghyr, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 13th July 1864.)

1st.—SUGARCANE and ruhr are sown alternately, but nothing else; in Sawun Indian corn succeeds ruhr.

2nd.—The rubbee lands are always left fallow compulsorily during May and June. When the rains set in the Bhaddur crops are sown. Those who can afford it allow some of their bheetta lands to remain "chowmash," or fallow, from May to October, when opium, mustard, wheat, tobacco are sown.

3rd.—In the Dehat cowdung and sweepings are used as manure; round about Monghyr human ordure is kept for the purpose. The bheetta lands are irrigated in the cold weather.

4th.—None: but when the rice lands are drained at the end of the rains, tessee, bhoot or khosaree are usually sown amongst the rice. The rice is cut in January, and the rest in April.

From J. C. GALE, Esq., Bandoul, Dubtunga, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 17th July 1864.)

In reply to yours of 4th instant I send you the following replies to your queries:—

1st.—The only rotation is in sugarcane, which, being on the ground from February till the following April twelve months frequently, that year (the second) is finished off with a crop of murrooah, and sugarcane again at the end of February.

2nd.—No, except for a month, two or three, can be termed fallow.

3rd.—Manuring of all kinds.

4th.—Indigo only.

From J. GILMORE, Esq., Dheeree, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 3rd August 1864.)

1st.—ROTATION is not practised as a rule about here. The intelligent ryots on the plains have a good idea of its advantages. Those in good circumstances, and possessing a lease of a fair extent of ground, are careful not to sow the same crop twice over; a field may go from two to five years before the same crop as sown first is sown again. The poor peasants, who can only afford to rent or cultivate from two to five benghs of land, sow alternately barley and wheat, the principal staple of the District.

On the hills, once a field produces a good crop of any sort, nothing will persuade the owner to try anything else on it, and though his perseverance is not rewarded with the like crop again he hopes on.

2nd.—I have not observed this down here. On the hills the top land is generally allowed to lay fallow for two or three years after the same period of cropping; but the valley or paddy lands, and that nearest the village, have no intermission. The reason of it in the plains is that the people have not much to choose from, for as fast as the thick thorney jungle is cleared towards the foot of the hills it is taken up for sowing indigo, whereas the thinly scattered and less populous villages in the hills afford much land at a small rent.

3rd.—Very little is tried to gain this end, except through irrigation and hoeing and weeding the principal crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, indigo, &c.

On the hills every one tries to cover one field alternately with either dried cowdung or a layer of jungle weed; this is set fire to on the first signs of the rains coming; this field is made to serve as the paddy nursery and eventually turns out the heaviest crop. On the top lands, where jungle is handy, a layer is burned over a field for cotton.

On the plains the manure and sweepings are preserved for burning over the fields set apart for sugarcane or cotton; but everywhere those who can afford it are able to "rest" either sheep or buffaloes during night time in his field merely by finding the drivers their dinners; few care for it.

4th.—No system in rotation crops. If it rains in time and there is sufficient water the fields set apart and made into paddy khetas are yearly sown with paddy and nothing else thought of. But,

as in most places down here, when rain keeps off and water runs short much of the paddy crop is ruined; it is only then that sowing a rubbee crop is thought of. The paddy is ripe in October, but before allowing the water in the field to drain off pulse is sown by scattering the seed; when it has germinated the water is allowed to run off, so that by the time the paddy is cut there is another crop of either grain or some sort of dhal half way up. The Natives depend entirely on the supply of water for raising a good crop of paddy.

I have noticed a new field or an old one covered with weeds or grass. With much labour during the rains the ryot manages to dress it up and sow boole or grain; the next year it is sown with indigo, which remains for two years; on the third the ryot gets it back for one year to clean it; he is very glad of it, manages to reap a good crop of rubbee, but all his trouble after this goes to the planter. This and the Zemindaree system generally prevailing here (dividing the produce, &c.,) depresses and leaves no room for improvement.

Extract of a letter from MAJOR PARROTT, Stud Depôt, to J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.,—(dated Kurrantadhee, the 22nd July 1864.)

A VERY severe attack of illness has prevented my replying ere this to your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing two copies of letter from Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, asking for information regarding the rotation of crops in this District, and whether any means are employed to try and increase the produce per beegah.

I have really paid so little attention to the cultivation in the District that I do not feel myself able to offer information of any value, but as regards oat cultivation I can speak with more confidence. Indigo is generally supposed to take too much out of the ground for oats; but I believe that any crop as a rotation is more advantageous than allowing land to remain fallow, to become, as it unquestionably does, a field of weeds and jungle most difficult and expensive to clear.

In years past we have been steadily growing oats in the land attached to this Depôt until it almost refuses to yield oats, and were it not for the very heavy manuring it receives and sprinkling of water from the wells, I would not reckon on five maund oats and straw per beegah. Last year I left a few beegahs fallow, hoping it might do good; but, judging from present appearance of the land, I suspect the oats will be choked before it is six inches high. Nothing but a change of crop will do any good, and, until we can secure sufficient land to admit of our giving a change, our outturn will continue poor.

From CAPTAIN W. C. MACDOUGALL, First Class Assistant, in charge, Stud Depôt, Buxar, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 31st July 1864.)

1st.—THE usual change of crops observed among Natives is to sow a khurreef (rain) crop one year, and the following year to take a rubbee crop off the same land.

In October the rain crop is cut, and after cold weather showers the farmer is enabled to turn up his land and keep it clear for the next rubbee crop exposed to the cold and heat (the sun acts in India as the frost does in England).

The rotation of crops are as follows, taking sugarcane as the crop bearing the highest and most expensive cultivation:—

Sugarcane.	Wheat or Barley.
Wheat.	Rain crop.
Cotton.	Wheat & Barley.

There is hardly any rule for this rotation, as the climate and other circumstances influence the farmers.

2nd.—Lands are never left fallow, and I consider it a bad plan without they can be ploughed and kept clean. With exposure and retaining the rain water much good may be done, but land merely thrown out of cultivation is in no way improved.

3rd.—In this District nothing will tend more to increase the weight of grain per acre than drainage, and enclosing the drained land with good strong banks so as to prevent the rain water from escaping; very much good is taken out of land by the water flowing off and taking the good properties of the soil with it.

The drains I have tried are open drains about three feet deep by two feet at bottom and six feet at top; tiled drainage would be superior, but the cost would be great.

There is one great advantage to be derived from drained land, that it becomes ploughable weeks before similar land which may not have been drained; thus a farmer can be ploughing for his crop on drained land, while his neighbour would have to remain for days without using his ploughs if his land be without drainage.

I remember a piece of land upon the Saharanpore Stud Farm sodden, cold, clammy which never gave a return of even the seed put into it. The seed would germinate quickly, but as soon as the plant was a few inches high it turned yellow and died off. I drained this land at a cost of Rupees 10, and I shewed the crop to Colonel Dickey, Superintendent of Studs, who assured me he had manured the land heavily when he was in charge of the farm, but had never got anything off the land.

After nearly ten years' experience of Indian farming on a very large scale, I am of opinion that for all cereals the working up and exposure of land from October to the next sowing season (with us October or November) is equal to manuring; the straw will not be so long, but the seed will be heavier.

Oorud and gram are crops planted by me to improve land; these crops take little out of the land, and the shedding of leaf and the open furrow assists much in renovating poor land if afterwards well ploughed.

I have tried, with great success, planting oorud thickly, and when in full leaf turning the 500 heads of Government bullocks into the field to graze it down. As soon as the bullocks finished one portion of the field, giving them another ploughing up as soon as the cattle had eaten down each patch of grazing.

I considered the Native farmer to be as good a cultivator as will be found in any country, poverty prevents him from taking advantage of superior means. In a country like India the supervision required in farming is so great that it seldom pays a proprietor to cultivate, he therefore sublets his land, taking all the risk and putting nothing into the soil.

**4th.**—In this part of the country as soon as the rice is cut, if the farmer has the cutter and labour to hand, he will at once sow gram, peas, barley, barley mixed with other grain, jow, mussooree, linseed, khur, toreeah, and then take rice off the same land as soon as the rain falls.

From CAPTAIN H. C. SMITH, in charge of the Stud Depôt, Ghazeepore, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 26th July 1864.)

**1st.**—YES. Khurreef is grown in the rains and rubbee (if the land is good enough) in the cold season. Crops are changed yearly to prevent total exhaustion of the soil, and also with a regard to the quality of the same, for instance wheat would never be sown but in the very best land.

**2nd.**—No. All Zemindars are alive to the advantage of fallowing, but land is so valuable in these parts and assessment so high that none of them can afford to do it.

**3rd.**—It must be obvious that draining low lands, irrigating in the dry season, and manuring before sowing would bring about a heavier produce. Zemindars know all this well enough, but they have small means for carrying out such improvements. Could they be induced to use better ploughs, such as would turn up the soil deeper and thereby allow the roots to shoot down further; if they would weed the fields more carefully; if they would fallow and let them be grazed on every fifth year only, then the crops would be much better, but the system of cultivating here is against all this; the tendency of sub-letting is to exhaust the land, not improve it. The ryot makes what he can out of it for the present season, but does not think of the future. He feels an interest in the crops, not in the soil.

**4th.**—In this District only two things are ever grown in the swampy lands fitted for paddy. These are rice and lutteree (a description of pea), the latter only where the earth is black (*khureyl mullee*.) Rice is sown in July and August. About the end of October, when it is nearly ripe, lutteree seed is scattered over the standing crop; it springs up before the rice is cut in November, but does not ripen itself till three months afterwards in February or March; when this double crop can be taken the gain is great to the ryot.

From C. M. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Ghazeepore, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 5th August 1864.)

**1st.**—I HAVE not observed any regular practice of rotation of crops amongst the ryots of this District.

**2nd.**—My attention has been more particularly directed to the poppy cultivation, and land on this account is frequently left fallow. I am informed it is also the case when wheat and barley crops are sown, (i. e.,) land kept fallow for an interval of three and four months.

**3rd.**—I am not aware of other means than those at present in use throughout the District, viz. irrigating and manuring the soil, and when land has been kept fallow the produce is better.

**4th.**—It is not often that rice lands are sown with other crops; in some cases a lutteree crop succeeds a crop of rice.

From J. H. HALSTY, Esq., Benares, to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society,—(dated the 14th August 1864.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular dated the 4th of July, and in reply

beg to state that the usual rotation here is an indigo crop or sugarcane, then two years, a miscellaneous crop, guided by no rule of any kind. This, however, is only the case among the richer classes. The poorer classes, who don't live near factories, nor can afford to grow sugar, will go on year after year sowing the same class of crop each season.

All, however, agree that land lying fallow in the rains is a mistake. If not sown it ought to be regularly cultivated, as the grasses and other vegetation exhaust the land very much.

They have all a great idea of this cultivation, and it is undoubtedly right in principle.

Although the prospects of the rubbee this year are very bad, still the Natives are all consoling themselves that in next khurreef they will reap the advantage of all the cultivation which the scantiness of the rain has enabled them to give the land.

Extract of a letter addressed by a friend to MAJOR J. K. COOPER, Superintendent of Studs, Saharanpore.

I HAVE detained the accompanying much longer than I intended to have done.

In reply to Mr. Blechynden's letter I should say that the practice of fallowing land as it is understood in England is very seldom carried out in the North-Western Provinces, and, if at all, only on the most limited scale.

If a Zemindar is asked why, he will most probably tell you that he can't afford it; that as his holding is assessed whether it is *sown* or *not* he thinks it as well to make it yield *something*, however poor the return; he is aware that the land will recover itself rapidly by leaving it fallow, that such a process is equal to a good manuring, &c., but, Native like, he prefers the present to the future.

The Jauts are notoriously the best cultivators in the North-West, and they increase the yield of their crops by manuring both before and *after* the corn has been sown, and by abundant watering (six waterings generally to a crop.) I am talking of the rubbee. A favorite way of manuring with them is when wheat, for example, has sprung to the height of four or five inches, to collect all the dry scrapings of roads, ditto outsides of rotten mud walls and houses, &c., which is called "kharree," and taking this out into the fields in baskets scatter it in handfuls over the crop. This I have particularly observed in the Allyghur Districts.

Sometimes a green rain crop, such as "oorud," is ploughed down as a manuring, in the same way as *rape* is sometimes done in England.

The practice of rotation of crops is common, and I may say, as far as my observation has gone, universal. Wheat, gram, barley succeeding each other as rubbee crops, and jowar, oord, bajra, mote, dal, &c., as khutreet. Cotton is frequently sown with the dal, and it very frequently follows sugar.

Rice is not much sown in the Doab, at least I have not noticed it, and I am not acquainted with the mode of cultivating it in the North-West. In the Dhoon the rice land or khadir lands are kept entirely for that crop; they are poor and cold and would yield nothing else.

**Measures adopted for checking the progress of Epidemic Cholera in the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore.**

From D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,— (No. 40, dated the 14th January 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions verbally given me by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday, the 2nd instant, I started down the river on Saturday last, the 7th instant, with Drs. Bow and Switzer and a staff of thirteen Natives, of whom three held Diplomas from the Medical College, eight were Compounders, and two were men without any medical knowledge, whom I brought to assist in the distribution of simple medicines in case they should be required. The Medical Department had found it impossible to secure, at an earlier date, the services of sufficient Doctors for our purpose.

2. We first visited this place (Tumlook) when I met the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and the Superintending Engineer. These gentlemen had just completed a short tour through the northern part of the Doroo, Mysadul, and Tumlook Pergunnahs, and they informed me that in the parts they had visited cholera had almost disappeared. I learned, however, from the Agent of the Mysadul Rajah and from the Deputy Magistrate of the Sub-Division that there was still much sickness in the south and west of the Sub-Division, and also at its northern extremity. Two passed Native Doctors had been sent down and posted at Kookrahatee and Balliaghata about three weeks before. These two and four more men were left by me at Tumlook under the orders of Dr. Bow, who took medical charge of the country lying to the north of the Huldee River. He himself went on with me to Balliaghata, where he landed and commenced a circuit of inspection, having previously sent his four new Doctors, one to Shampore on the Huldee, one to Shoadighee north of Tumlook, and two to Mysadul.

3. I then proceeded to Diamond Harbour with Dr. Switzer and the rest of our Native staff. Here I found that the cholera had abated so much that it would only be necessary to land one Native Doctor to be stationed at Sultanpore. One Doctor had reached Diamond Harbour about three weeks before, and had been stationed at Sarsia. I directed him to be sent on to Devipore, having gathered, from the accounts given me by the Deputy Magistrate and Mr. French, Assistant Superintendent of Police, that his services could be better employed at that place. There was evidently no occasion for Dr. Switzer to remain at Diamond Harbour, and these two men were therefore left to send in their Reports and Returns to the Deputy Magistrate to be forwarded to myself direct.

4. We next proceeded to Kedgeree. There also sickness had abated, but not to so great an extent as on the other side. The Post-Master, Mr Miller, was able to undertake the distribution of medicines here, and had a sufficient store in hand for immediate use. I deputed one of the Natives with medicines to Cowcolly; and one was posted at Nundigram, the principal village in the Geomghar Pargannah, where his aid was much wanted.

5. We then went on to Hidgelee, and here we found medical aid in urgent request. The cholera was raging with more or less violence over the whole country between the Russulpore River and the Sea, and to the westward more than half-way to the Midnapore and Jellasore Road. It had also broken out violently at some places north of the Russulpore River. A staff of six Natives remained with Dr. Switzer after the deputation of the two sent to Nundigram and Cowcolly. We agreed to locate five out of these six at Huriah, Argowal, Tajpore, (these three places lie to the north, north-west, and west, respectively, of Contai,) Ramnugger, and Dowlutpore, (these two places are south-west and east, respectively, of Contai and near the sea-shore.) The sixth, (one of those who was without medical knowledge,) remained with Dr. Switzer to act under his immediate orders. The places I had mentioned were selected upon exact information received from the Executive Engineer, Mr. O'Flaherty, and Mr. Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Some five or six more men are greatly required in Hidgelee. I had already demi-officially reported this fact to you, and am now on my way back to Calcutta, hoping to be able to proceed again in a few days with a fresh reinforcement to Contai.

6. I forward a Report which I have just received from Dr. Bow, and which shews that, as far as he can yet judge, three of the Natives under his orders can be spared for service elsewhere. Under these circumstances he has engaged, at my request, to proceed at once to the southern bank of the Huldee, and if he finds any corroboration of the reports I have received of the sickness there, to locate two men at Nurghat and Ooterbar. As a rumour has just reached us of great sickness in the Howrah District north of the Roopnarain, I am unwilling to have any greater change made in the distribution of his staff until I can make fresh enquiries, and ascertain how many fresh Doctors I can secure.

7. The following is a short summary of the course of the epidemic up to date:—I first heard of its appearance at Fort Mornington and Paroolpara, on the north bank of the Roopnarain; in the middle of November only a few cases had occurred, and it had produced no panic. A week after it had spread southward to Doroo and Mysadul. I found it becoming so serious on the occasion of my third relief expedition in the end of November that on my return I reported it to the Secretary to the Relief Committee, and suggested an application to Government for special medical aid. He applied for it, but before men could be found the epidemic had broken out with great violence in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division, and had spread down from Doroo into Goomghur and Erinch, and fallen with great severity on the neighbourhood of Kedgeree.

8. Medicines were meanwhile dispatched to Diamond Harbour, Kookrahatee, and Kedgeree. At the last-named place I have just had the satisfaction of learning that they arrived in time to save a number of lives.

9. In the middle of December one Native Doctor, supplied by the Medical Department, was sent to Kookrahatee, to Mr. Assistant Magistrate Dickens, with a supply of medicines. On the 20th idem two more were sent, one of whom was kept at Diamond Harbour, and one sent across to Balliaghata. All these three men have done good service. The Commissioner of Nundigram

Native Doctor from Meherporé, in Nuddea, to Diamond Harbour, but he has never yet appeared at his post. The Medical Department also, I hear, sent two men to the Magistrate of Howrah, but I have not yet heard how they have been employed.

10. The cholera broke out in Hidgelee about the middle of December. It first appeared about Dowlupore and has since spread in all directions. At Contai itself much good has been done by the two Doctors attached to the Salt and Public Works Departments respectively, and the Officers of the latter Department have distributed medicines with good effect.

11. I trust that a decided check will now be put to the ravages of the epidemic in Hidgelee. I fear that it must be admitted that throughout the rest of the affected tract, *effectual* medical aid has been afforded too late. This is the more to be regretted, as it seems certain that the disease, though speedily fatal if left to itself, yields easily to proper treatment. In Hidgelee I was informed that where medicines had been administered a large majority of the patients had recovered. The Returns, again, of the Sarsia Doctor shew that between the 23rd and 29th December he treated 116 cases of cholera, and that of these only thirty-three terminated fatally. In the next week the number of cases fell to twenty-six, and of these all recovered, except four. In the subsequent five days (January 6th to 10th) only ten fresh cases occurred, of which one has been cured, and the other nine are under treatment. At the Diamond Harbour Station itself the proportion of deaths in the month of December was larger. Here 150 cases out of 406 proved fatal.

12. I have no means of estimating the mortality which has occurred since the outbreak of the disease. The Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour believes that 10,000 deaths have occurred in his Sub-Division, but he admits that this estimate is little better than a guess. In point of fact no thoroughly trustworthy Returns of deaths are procurable; the Police have the best means of ascertaining the numbers, and they will no doubt subsequently render all the information in their power to the Local Authorities.

13. It must not be overlooked that cholera is a regular visitor in these parts every year about January and February. The distress of body and mind produced by the calamity of the 5th October last is quite sufficient to account for its unusual severity and for its early appearance in the present season.

14. Other diseases, specially dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever, are also more than usually prevalent; small-pox has only appeared in the Diamond Harbour and Tumlook Sub-Divisions, and in them only in very circumscribed localities.

From J. S. DREW, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, to D. J. MCNEILE, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty, — (dated the 13th January 1835.)

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that on the 10th instant, after landing from the Steamer at Balliaghata on the Huldee, I proceeded in a northerly direction to Kookrahatee. I visited all the villages *en route* and everywhere received nearly the same report, "that cholera had been very severe, many people had died, but that now the village was free from it," no cases having occurred in some places during the last four or five days, in others ten or fifteen. I only

saw one case, this was at the Village of Ghazepore.

2. I have reports from a considerable number of villages giving the population and deaths from cholera. As, however, they are, in many instances, merely guesses at the truth, I think it needless to swell this letter with them. On the 11th I proceeded by land to Mysadul or Rungeebussan; received the same reports. Again, I only saw one case of cholera at the Village of Rajah.

3. On 12th I came here *via* Muslupore, Koomarra, Kulleanpore, Chuck Seetulpore, Chuck Goomai, Koonchee Erkha, and Narainpore; the same state; had been great sickness; now comparatively healthy. I saw two cases of cholera, one at Koomarra, the other at Goonda Chuck. To-day I walked to Shoadighee; did not see a single case; every day I have frequently been told that some neighbouring village was effected, but on proceeding there I generally found the information incorrect. The above is what has come under my personal observation.

4. I shall now give the reports I have received from the Native Doctors stationed in the Districts I have passed through. Tareenee Churn Goop-to, who has been at Dayboge nearly a month, told me he had treated between fifty and sixty cases of cholera and not more than twenty-five deaths; few or no cases now. Ummer Khan, who has been at Kookrahatee upwards of a fortnight, states he has treated sixteen cases; cured fifteen; no cholera at present. Saroda Persaud Mookerjea, at Rungeebussan, says that during the 9th, 10th, or 11th he treated nine cases of cholera; one death. Kadarnath Banerjee, at the same place, in the same time, has treated seventeen cases; two deaths. Woomes Chunder Bysack, at Shoadighee, from the 9th to 12th, ten cases; six deaths.

5. As there was evidently no use for two men at Rungeebussan I brought on Change of Station with me Soroda Persaud Mookerjea and left him at Chuck Seetulpore, as it was reported there were several cases in the neighbourhood. While I was at Kookrahatee a man came in great haste to report that cholera was raging in his village, Busuliaooler, eight miles west by south from Kookrahatee. I sent Ummer Khan off immediately with the man. Hearing to-day from a Chowkeedar I met on the road that there was great sickness in the Villages of Chuttra and Santipore, in the Mundleghat District, I ordered the Native Doctor at Shoadighee to proceed to Santipore. The Sub-Inspector of Police informed me this evening that cholera is very prevalent in the Villages of Dundeeraj, Karose, and Dukhin Mirzapore, also in the Mundleghat District.

6. If I find these reports true I shall send another Native Doctor into the District.

7. All the Native Doctors under me were ordered to report daily if possible. As up to this time I have received no report by letter, I conclude they have not been able to get them forwarded. Mr. Houghton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is going to issue orders in this Sub-Division, which will facilitate the transmission of these reports and correspondence, generally.

8. In conclusion, if I do not hear of greater sickness in this Division I shall be able to spare three Native Doctors for more severely affected Districts.

From J. GROGHEGAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to D. J. McNAUL, Esq., Joint Magistrate, on Special Duty in the 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore,—(No. 363, dated the 19th January 1865.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 340, dated the 14th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proceedings in connexion with the Epidemic Cholera which has been raging in certain villages in the Districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore. I am to add that verbal instructions have already been given to you in regard to procuring further medical assistance.

#### Course to be pursued on the apprehension of Military Deserters.

From A. COLVIN, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 130, dated the 7th January 1865.)

COPY of the following communication, together with copy of the 34th Clause of the Mutiny Act referred to, forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

*Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Military Department, No. 1115, dated the 29th December 1864.*

From the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., M.P. and C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No 352, dated London, the 16th November 1864.)

I HAVE been informed by the Secretary of State for War that references have of late been made from India to his Department as to the course to be pursued in the case of Soldiers of Her Majesty's European Regiments apprehended as Deserters; and I have therefore to request that you will cause the attention of the Civil Authorities at the several Presidencies to be directed to the provisions of the 34th Clause of the Mutiny Act which governs such cases.

#### 27<sup>o</sup> VICTORIA, Cap. 3.

CLAUSE 34.—Upon reasonable suspicion that a Person is a Deserter it shall be lawful for any Constable, or if no Constable can be immediately met with, then for any Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's Service, or other Person, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, such suspected Person, and forthwith to bring him or cause him to be brought, before any Justice living in or near the Place where he was so apprehended and acting for the County or Borough wherein such Place is situate or for the County adjoining such first-mentioned County or such Borough; and such Justice is hereby authorized and required to inquire whether such suspected Person is a Deserter, and from Time to Time to defer the said Inquiry and to remand the said suspected Person in the

Manner prescribed by an Act passed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Forty-two, Section Twenty-one, and subject to every Provision therein contained, and if it shall appear to the Satisfaction of such Justice by the Testimony of One or more Witnesses, taken upon Oath, or by the Confession of such suspected Person, confirmed by some corroborative Evidence upon Oath or by the knowledge of such Justice, that such suspected Person is a Deserter, such Justice shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed in Civil Custody to the Head-Quarters or Depôt of the Regiment or Corps to which he belongs if stationed within a convenient and easily accessible Distance from the Place of Commitment, or if not so stationed then to the nearest or most convenient public Prison (other than a Military Prison set apart under the Authority of this Act) or Police Station legally provided as a Lock-up House for temporary Confinement of Persons taken into custody, whether such Prison or Police Station be in the County or Borough in which such suspected Person was apprehended or in which he was committed, or not; or if the Deserter has been apprehended by a Party of Soldiers of his own Regiment or Corps in charge of a Commissioned Officer, such Justice may deliver him up to such Party, unless the Officer shall deem it necessary to have the Deserter committed to Prison for safe Custody; and such Justice shall transmit an Account of the Proceedings, in the Form prescribed in the Schedule annexed to this Act, to the Secretary of State for the War Department, specifying therein whether such Deserter was delivered to his Regiment or Corps, or to the Party of his Regiment or Corps, in order to his being taken to the Head-Quarters or Depôt of his Regiment or Corps, or whether such Deserter was committed to Prison, to the end that the Person so committed may be removed by an Order from the Office of the said Secretary of State and proceeded against according to Law; and such Justice shall also send to the said Secretary of State a Report stating the Names of the Persons by whom, or by or through whose Means, the Deserter was apprehended and secured; and the said Secretary of State shall transmit to such Justice an order for the Payment to such Person of such Sum, not exceeding forty Shillings, as the said Secretary of State shall be satisfied they are entitled to according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act; and for such Information, Commitment, and Report as aforesaid the Clerk of the said Justice shall be entitled to a Fee of two Shillings and no more; and every Gaoler and other Person into whose Custody any Person charged with Desertry is committed shall, immediately upon the Receipt of the Person so charged into his custody, pay such Fee of two Shillings, and also upon the Production of a Receipt from the Medical Practitioner who, in the Absence of a Military Medical Officer, may have been required to examine such suspected Person, a Fee of Two Shillings and Six Pence, and shall notify the Fact to the Secretary of State for the War Department, and transmit also to the said Secretary of State a copy of the Commitment, to the end that such Secretary of State may order Re-payment of such Fees; and when any such Person shall be apprehended and committed as a Deserter in any Part of Her Majesty's Foreign Dominions the Justice shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed